

very roughly shagreened, the latter narrowly edged with black; elytra moderately elongated, brownish black, edged with reddish brown all round, the suture also reddish; each one with six sharp costæ, the outer one much higher than the others and running from base to apex, the intervals very finely granulated; abdomen infusate. Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Namaqualand (O'okiep).

CREPIDOGASTER POSTICALIS.

Pale yellow, with a broad postical black patch extending from one side to the other from about the median part and reaching the apical margin; head and prothorax roughly shagreened; elytra dilated behind, each one with six sharp raised costæ, the outer one slightly higher than the others and reaching to a little short of the apex, intervals finely shagreened and very briefly pubescent. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Allied in shape to the preceding species, but differentiated by the black patch on the elytra; the costæ also are not so much raised.

Hab. Damaraland (Kookarra).

TRIBE LEBIIDES.

Head oval, narrowed into a neck or not, having two supra-orbital setæ; eyes prominent; antennæ with the three basal joints glabrous*; paraglossæ united with the ligula, either as long or slightly longer, but rounded laterally, always more or less densely pilose; labrum transverse, short (*Dromius*), moderately long (*Callida*, *Cymindoidea*, *Lebia*), or greatly developed (*Thyreopterus*, &c.); palpi variable, but with the ultimate joints not swollen; prothorax more or less slender, cordate, or elongato-cordate, with the base truncate and the posterior angles sharp, type *Calleida*, *Cylindrocranius*, *Demetrias*, nearly parallel, or not sinuate laterally above the basal part, type *Hystrichopus*, *Dromius*, &c., or short and with the median part of the base produced beyond the outer angles, type *Lebia*, *Phlæozetus*, and with two lateral setæ, one in the anterior part and the other at the basal angle, while in *Pentagonica* the first one is exactly in the middle of the lateral part; elytra depressed, seldom convex (*Cylindrocranius*, *Lebistina*), truncate or very deeply sinuate behind; legs slender, moderately long, intermediate ones notched in the male (*Lebiidæ*, some *Pericalidæ*), fourth joint of tarsi narrow or broad, incised, lobate, cordiform, or truncate; claws simple, serrulate, or pectinate.

I have tried in vain to find characters that would lead to a division

* *Catascopus* excepted.

of the tribe into five groups, *i.e.*, *Callidæ*, *Cymindidæ*, *Dromiidæ*, *Lebiidæ*, and *Pericalidæ*.

De Chaudoir, when creating the group *Callidides*—Monogr. des Callidides, in the 'Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique,' vol. xv., 1872—thought that he had found a very distinctive character in the shape of the ligula, which is edged by a transverse membrane uniting the paraglossæ. That character, however, is not constant, and, although very distinct in the South African species, is entirely absent in *Callida punctata*, Lecom., a North American species.* Dr. Horn says also that in *Dromius* this membrane is absent, and I can corroborate his statement so far as the South African species are concerned.

De Chaudoir says, *loc. cit.*, speaking of the *Dromiidæ* in relation to the *Callididæ*, that the fourth joint of the tarsi is never bilobate, nor the last joint of labial palpi securiform; but he has, unfortunately, not given any definition of the group *Cymindidæ*, which is intermediate between the *Callididæ* and the *Dromiidæ*, and this to such an extent that it is almost impossible to assign to some of the genera a place in either the one group or the other.

The shape of the prothorax may, however, lead to a grouping of the South African genera of *Lebiides* in the following manner:—

Prothorax narrow, cordiform, deeply sinuate laterally behind, base truncate, angles acute; elytra with two punctures on the third interval *Callididæ*.

Prothorax seldom subcordiform, oftener elongate, not sinuated laterally behind, base truncate; posterior angles not projecting—exception *Cymindoidea*, *Lyonichus*, *Apristus* { *Cymindidæ*.
Dromiidæ.

Prothorax broad, short, sinuate laterally behind; median part of the base mostly produced beyond the posterior angles, which are sharp and projecting *Lebiidæ*.

GROUP CALLIDIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

Mentum with a median tooth.

Fourth joint of tarsi bilobate, twelve teeth on each claw; elytra narrow	<i>Callida</i> .
Fourth joint of tarsi deeply notched; elytra narrow	<i>Lipostratia</i> .
Fourth joint of tarsi notched; elytra moderately broad	<i>Selousia</i> .
Fourth joint of tarsi bilobate; six teeth in each claw	<i>Wahlbergia</i> .
Fourth joint emarginate; three teeth in each claw	<i>Polyaulacus</i> .
Mentum without a median tooth	<i>Metallica</i> .

* Dr. Horn gives a very correct illustration of the ligula and paraglossæ of this species in his 'Genera of Carabidæ,' &c., pl. viii., fig. 94.

GEN. CALLIDA, Dej.,
Spec. Col., vol. i., p. 220.

Ligula horny, truncate at the apex, fused with the paraglossæ, which are longer; palpi moderately long; the penultimate joint of the maxillary short, conical, the last one fusiform but truncate at the tip, the last joint of the labial securiform; labrum quadrate, plane, and with six setæ at the tip; mentum deeply emarginate, with a trigone median tooth; antennæ slender, filiform; the first four basal joints hairless (with the exception of a long seta on the tip of the first joint), the others pubescent; head narrowed behind, with a seta on each side of the epistome, another in front of the eye and one behind; prothorax more or less elongated, more or less heart-shaped, deeply grooved in the centre, with the outer sides depressed and the margins acute, truncate at apex and base, and with two setæ on each side, the first one at about the widest part of the disk, and the second one at the basal angle; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, slightly sinuate below the humeral angle, but nearly always parallel, hardly convex, striate, with the striæ punctured and the intervals plane; legs moderately long; the tibiæ setulose; tarsi bristly underneath, sometimes spongy, those of the male with two rows of lamellæ, and the three basal joints a little more dilated in the male, short, nearly equal, the fourth lobated, with the lobes very long; claws pectinate, the teeth twelve in number, long and sharp; under side smooth, shining, each abdominal segment with two setæ in the median part, and segment of the male with two setæ, that of the female with four.

Representatives of this genus are found in Africa, North and South America, Java, the South Sea Islands, and Australia.

Synopsis of Species.

Abdomen violaceous.									
Thorax with a narrow black margin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	marginicollis.	
Thorax without a black margin; anal segment red	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ruficollis.	
Anal segment black; knees infuscated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	angusticollis.	
Anal segment black; knees and tibiæ black	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	grata.	
Abdomen and pectus red.									
Elytra totally green	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	affinis.	
Elytra green only in the anterior part, and red behind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	distincta.	
Elytra green, with a broad post-median reddish band	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	fasciata.	
Elytra green, marginate with a narrow reddish band	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	rufiventris.	
Elytra green, marginate with red, and with a sutural red line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	capensis.	
expanding at the base	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	capensis.	
Elytra green, marginate with red, and with a sutural red band	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	capensis.	
narrow throughout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	silvicola.	
Abdomen infuscate.									
Elytra green, with a narrow red margin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	rufocincta.	

CALLIDA MARGINICOLLIS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1844, p. 365.

C. cordicollis, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 36.

Narrow, elongated, shining; the three basal joints of the antennæ red; head red, deeply punctured; prothorax nearly as broad as long, punctured, red, with the outer margins edged with dark green or violaceous blue; elytra bright green or blue, very finely striate, the intervals closely and deeply punctured; under side and legs red; pectus and abdomen violaceous. Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Knysna), Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

CALLIDA RUFICOLLIS, Fabric.,

Syst. Eleuth., vol. i., p. 185.

C. erythropyga, Chaud., Monogr. d. Callid., Ann. Belg., vol. xv., p. 105.

Very narrow, elongated; antennæ rufescent, with the tip of the joints infuscated and the two basal ones red; head black, deeply punctured, the extreme end of the neck reddish; prothorax elongated, slightly ampliate in the middle, closely punctured; elytra subconvex, green, shining, the striæ closely and deeply punctured, the intervals irregularly and deeply punctured; under side red; abdomen dark blue, with the anal segment red; legs yellowish red, with the tarsi and half the tibiæ and femora deeply infuscate. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

I cannot differentiate *C. erythropyga*, Chaud., from this species.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban?), West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone).

CALLIDA ANGUSTICOLLIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 38.

Very narrow, elongated; antennæ rufescent, with the apical parts of the joints infusate, the three first joints totally red; head black, only the basal part of the neck reddish; prothorax very narrow, and but slightly ampliate in the median part; elytra metallic green, finely striate, the striæ closely punctured, intervals very faintly punctulate; under side red; abdomen blue; legs yellowish red, with the tarsi, the apical part of the femora and the apex of the tibiæ black, anal segment black. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony, Natal (teste Chaud.), neighbourhood of Lake N'Gami, Damaraland. Occurs also in the island of Zanzibar.

Allied to the preceding species, but the prothorax is longer, less ampliate in the middle, the punctures of the striæ are not so deep, nor are the intervals so deeply punctured.

CALLIDA GRATA.

Elongated; antennæ black, the two basal joints red; head black, with the extreme apical part red, shining, with a lateral plication, and the median part hardly punctured; prothorax elongated, nearly as broad in the anterior part as in the middle, much narrowed behind and very slightly punctured; elytra parallel, subconvex, finely striate, with the intervals broad and finely but not deeply punctured, dark green from the base to the middle, and turning to cerulean from the middle to the apex; under side red; abdomen dark blue, and segment also dark blue; legs and tarsi black, with the basal part of the femora red. Length 10 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Not unlike *C. ruficollis*; the prothorax is broader, less attenuated in the anterior part, the striation of the elytra is less deep, and the intervals broader and less deeply punctured; the colour of the legs and also of the anal segment is different.

Hab. Mozambique (Rikatla), Zambezia (Salisbury).

CALLIDA AFFINIS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1837, iii., p. 4; 1844, iii., p. 463,

C. amabilis, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 39.

Elongated; antennæ black, with the three first joints and the basal part of the fourth brick-red; head and prothorax brick-red, deeply punctured; the prothorax short, not much longer than broad; elytra bright green in the anterior part, darker green behind, narrowly striate, with the striæ closely punctured, and the intervals nearly smooth; under side totally brick-red; legs reddish, with the knees infusate. Length 11 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (teste Chaud.), Natal (Malvern), Zambezia (Salisbury).

CALLIDA DISTINCTA, n. sp.

Elongated; the three basal joints of the antennæ red, the others reddish and infusate at the tip; head and prothorax rusty red; the prothorax short, one-third longer than broad; elytra ferruginous, with a basal broad green band extending diagonally to the outer sides, punctato-striate, with the intervals punctulate; under side and legs reddish, the knees infusate. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (King William's Town), Transvaal (Pretoria).

CALLIDA FASCIATA, Dej.,

Spec. Col., vol. v., p. 337; Icon. Col., vol. i., pl. ii., fig. 7.

Very narrow, elongated; the three basal joints of the antennæ

red, the others reddish and slightly infusate at the tip; head punctulate, black, with the basal part of the neck reddish; prothorax long, very narrow; elytra deeply sulcate, the intervals narrow and moderately punctured, bright metallic green, with a broad transverse post-median band extending from side to side and edged with violaceous green; under side red; legs red, with the apical half of the femora infusate. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal, Mozambique (Rikatla). Occurs also in Senegal and Abyssinia.

CALLIDA RUFIVENTRIS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1877, p. 229.

Allied to *C. affinis*, but the punctures on the head and prothorax are finer and not so numerous in the median part of the head and on the discoidal part of the prothorax; the angles of the prothorax are less straightened; the antennæ, with the exception of the basal joint, are fuscous; the outer margin of the elytra, also the epipleuræ, the whole of the under side, legs as well, are testaceous red, and the apex of the femora is not infusate; it is also allied to *C. ruficeps*, but in this species the elytra are narrowed towards the basal part, and the apex of the femora is infusate. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal, teste Chaud.

CALLIDA CAPENSIS, Chaud.,

Observ. Mém. Kieff., 1847, p. 11.

C. jucunda, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 35.

? *C. ruficeps*, Chaud., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. xv., p. 108.

Elongated; antennæ infusate, with the basal parts more or less reddish, the first two joints entirely red; head and prothorax red, the latter short, broad; elytra elongated, deeply striate, the intervals with moderately deep scattered punctures, bright metallic green or greenish blue, marginate all round with red, and with a narrow red line on the suture, broadly dilated triangularly at the base; under side and legs red; the three apical abdominal segments sometimes slightly infusate. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

The distinctive characters of *C. ruficeps* do not seem to me to have sufficient importance to entitle it to be considered a different species from *C. capensis*.

In one example from the Transvaal the sutural red line is narrower than on specimens from the Cape Colony, and is slightly less amplate at the base. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown), Transvaal (Potchefstroom), Bechuanaland (Vryburg).

CALLIDA SILVICOLA.

Elongated; antennæ red, tipped with black, the three first joints totally red; head and prothorax dark red, the latter short, longer than broad by one-third; elytra elongated, striated, with the intervals slightly convex, and with moderately deep punctures, very dark green, shining, edged narrowly all round with yellowish red, and with a narrow sutural line of the same colour, not at all dilated at the base; under side and legs red. Length 10 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony.

This interesting species has been communicated to me by Prof. C. Aurivilius, of the Stockholm Museum, and is labelled Cape Colony—Victorin. It has probably been captured near Knysna.

CALLIDA RUFOCINCTA, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, iii., p. 237.

Size of *C. chloroptera*, Dej., but a little smaller; prothorax more elongated and narrower, moderately depressed, shining and red; elytra green, very narrowly edged with red, deeply crenatostriate, with the intervals convex and slightly unequal, the third one with two punctures; abdomen infuscated; head elongated, triangular, smooth, rugulose between the antennæ; eyes prominent, ashy grey; prothorax as broad as the head, narrow, attenuated behind, with the outer margins recurved and rugulose, deeply grooved in the centre, the posterior angles straight, with the tips obtuse. Length 10 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

De Chaudoir observes (Monogr. d. Callid., p. 107) that this species, which he had not seen, is, judging from the description, very closely allied to *C. angustata*, Dej., from Senegal.

GEN. LIPOSTRATIA, Chaud.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xv., p. 101.

All the characters of this genus are those of *Callida*, except the shape of the fourth joint of the tarsi, which is deeply emarginate instead of bilobate.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra green or blue.

[illegible]

LIPOSTRATIA ELONGATA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 37.

L. cribripennis, Chaud., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. xv., p. 102.*L. Mouffleti*, Chaud., loc. cit., p. 103.

Narrow, elongated, shining; palpi and antennæ black, with the two basal joints of the latter red; head punctulate, black from the apex to behind the eyes, the remainder and neck red; prothorax cordiform, one-third longer than broad, punctulate here and there; elytra brilliant metallic green, finely striate, with the intervals irregularly punctured, the punctures closely set and deep; under side red, with the abdomen cyaneous; tibiæ, tarsi, and apical part of the femora black. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley), Limpopo, Mozambique (Rikatla), Great Namaqualand, Damaraland (Kookarra), Ovampoland (Omrramba), Transvaal (Marico).

There can be no doubt as to the identity of *C. elongata* and *C. cribripennis*, as I have been able to compare the types.

The only difference between *C. Mouffleti* and *C. elongata* is that in the former the head is red and slightly infuscate on the epistome only.

LIPOSTRATIA CYANIVENTRIS, Fairm.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1888, p. 176.

Narrow, elongated, shining; palpi reddish; antennæ black, with the three basal joints red; head and prothorax red, prothorax cordiform, one-third longer than broad; elytra brilliant metallic green, sometimes diffused with blue, striato-punctulate, the intervals broad, plane, with two irregular series of shallow punctures; under side shining red; abdomen cyaneous; legs red, with the apex of the femora, the base of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black. Length 8–9 mm.; width $3\text{--}3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Wyk's Vley, Kimberley), Damaraland.

LIPOSTRATIA PICEA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 40.

Narrow, elongated, reddish brown; antennæ with the three basal joints redder than the others; head and prothorax deeply punctured, the latter one-third broader than long, not much narrowed behind; elytra dark rusty red, very deeply striate, the intervals a little more convex than in the two preceding species and slightly punctulate; under side reddish brown, with the abdomen darker; legs and tarsi reddish brown. Length 10 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Escourt), Lake N'Gami.

Four more species of *Callida* have been described :—

C. castanea, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 41, which belongs to the genus *Cylindrocranius*, Chaud., as this author justly surmised.

C. ? angulicollis, Motsch., Bull. Mosc., 1864, iii., p. 239, which, from the description, appears also not to belong to the genus.

C. nigropicea and *C. rufolimbata*, of the same author are probably slight varieties of one species, and, like De Chaudoir, *l.c.* p. 110, I believe that they will prove to belong to the genus *Lipostratia*, and, moreover, be identical with *L. picea*, Bohem.

CALLIDA NIGROPICEA, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, iii., p. 235.

Rusty brown, elongated, subovate, depressed, punctate, moderately shining; elytra darker brown, deeply crenato-striate, with the intervals raised and moderately rugose; prothorax a little broader than the head, cordiform, deeply punctured. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

CALLIDA RUFOLIMBATA, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, iii., p. 237.

Elytra dark rusty brown; prothorax punctulate, elongated, narrow, moderately depressed, shining and red; elytra with the outer margins and the suture red; head like an elongated triangle, sparsely punctured; prothorax hardly broader than the head, subcordiform, sparsely punctured, impressed longitudinally in the centre, the outer margins reflexed, rugulose, with the posterior angles almost straight and hardly projecting; elytra broader than the thorax by one-half, deeply striate, with the intervals raised and moderately punctulated. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

CALLIDA ? ANGULICOLLIS, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 239.

Facies and colour of *Dromius linearis*, but a little broader across the elytra, elongate, parallel, depressed, shining, pale testaceous; head and prothorax rufescent; apex of the elytra as well as the suture slightly infusate; head oblong, impunctate, attenuate and lengthened behind; eyes hardly prominent; prothorax of the same width as the head, quadrato-cordate, marginate, impunctate, with the posterior angles acute, and projecting much laterally; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, deeply striate, striæ subpunctate, intervals moderately convex, a little uneven and unifoveate apically; antennæ half the length of the body. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

GEN. SELOUSIA.

Mentum, palpi, antennæ, and tarsi of *Lipostratia*; ligula longer, narrower, paraglossæ not so long and with the tips slightly oblique; labrum transverse, slightly incised in the centre; prothorax and elytra broader than in *Lipostratia*, the former less cordiform; elytra parallel, deeply striato-punctate, with the intervals highly raised and convex; legs grooved; claws pectinate.

Allied to *Glycia*.

SELOUSIA NOBILIS.

Head and prothorax very dark metallic green, almost black; elytra violaceous; labrum and epistome smooth and slightly rufescent; head bi-impressed and covered with deep irregular punctures; antennæ black, with the basal joint reddish; prothorax ampliate in the anterior part, gradually narrowed behind for two-thirds of the length, with the posterior angles acute, moderately convex on the disk, deplanated on the sides with the margins recurved, sharp and rufescent, broadly and closely punctured, and deeply grooved longitudinally in the centre; elytra parallel, with the anterior angles very slightly rounded, depressed, narrowly striate, with the intervals raised, convex and punctulate, the ninth interval with a series of equidistant, broad, moderately deep punctures. Length 12 mm.; width 4 mm.

This pretty insect was captured by Mr. F. C. Selous in the Manica country, Zambezia.

GEN. WAHLBERGIA.

Mentum, ligula, palpi, and tarsi of *Callida*; the claws with six inner teeth instead of twelve; prothorax very elongate, subcordiform; elytra hardly broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually ampliatted behind, and one-third broader at the apex than at the base, strongly sinuated behind, with the sutural part projecting.

WAHLBERGIA AMÆNULA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 42.

Slender; antennæ black, with the three first joints and the basal part of the fourth red; head and prothorax dark blue, very roughly, deeply, and closely punctured; prothorax slender, nearly twice as long as broad in its widest part, subcordiform, with a narrow, deep, longitudinal median groove; elytra emerald green, elongated, hardly wider at the base than that of the prothorax, gradually ampliatted backwards where they are widest at the apex, the posterior part much sinuate on each side with the sutural part projecting, moderately convex, narrowly striate with the intervals roughly shagreened;

under side and legs dark blue; tarsi black. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Caffraria (Wahlberg), Stockholm Museum.

GEN. METALLICA, Chaud.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1872, p. 175.

Ligula of *Callida*, quadrisetose at the tip; paraglossæ without apical setæ; palpi hairless with the exception of the apical joint of the labial, which are slightly pilose, and both labial and maxillary obtuse and subovate; labrum emarginate in front; mentum quadrate, with the lateral lobes obtusely rounded at the tip and without any median tooth; mandibles much rounded outwardly, sharp and slightly concave; tarsi short, somewhat thick, not compressed on the upper part, glabrous, briefly trigone, the fourth one bilobate, with the lobes moderately long, the three basal anterior ones of the male dilated with a double series of squamose lamellæ underneath, all thickly ciliate; claws pectinate.

Out of the three African species included in this genus, one only is recorded from South Africa.

METALLICA PURPURIPENNIS, Chaud.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1872, p. 177.

Head, prothorax, under side, and legs brown; elytra metallic purple, with the outer margins green; antennæ, legs, labrum, mandibles, and trochanters reddish; head plicate lengthways, but smooth near the epistome, the plication is punctured, but not the vertex; prothorax a little broader than the head, broadest in the centre, transverse, slightly convex and not much punctured; elytra elongated and broader than the prothorax by one-third, rectangular, with moderately deep striæ, the striæ slightly punctured, with the intervals convex and finely shagreened, with four piliferous punctures on the third interval, two or three on the fifth, more on the seventh, and also a supra-marginal series. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban), teste Chaud.

GEN. POLYLAULACUS, Chaud.,

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1878, p. 156.

Mentum with a small median tooth; ligula as in *Callida*; palpi long, fusiform, with the apical part very sharp; tarsi glabrous on the upper side, fourth joint emarginate; claws three pectinate; head plurisculcate longitudinally, the rest as in *Callida*. An intermediate form between *Callididæ* and *Dromiidæ*.

POLYLAULACUS BRUNNEUS, Chaud.,

Loc. cit., p. 157.

Pale testaceous red, with the head darker; head depressed anteriorly, with closely set plicæ running longitudinally from the epistome to the neck; prothorax hardly broader than the head, nearly parallel laterally, but with the outer posterior angle recurved, the base truncate without any sinuation, plane and closely set with deep punctures; elytra parallel, depressed, nearly twice as broad as the prothorax and four times as long, punctato-striate, with the intervals slightly convex and very slightly shagreened, third interval with two evanescent punctures; under side, antennæ, and legs flavescent. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

My example from Salisbury is not so dark as the type of De Chaudoir, and the suture as well as the posterior margin are slightly infusate. I have no doubt, however, that the two are identical. The original species came from Zanzibar.

GROUP CYMINDIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

Mentum with a long, sharp median tooth; labrum slightly sinuate; prothorax crescent shape and with the median part of the base projecting a little beyond the posterior angles; head closely plicate longitudinally; elytra oblong and without any puncture on the third interval; claws pectinate . . .

Cymindoidea.

Mentum with a slightly rounded or sometimes nearly bifid median tooth; prothorax rounded laterally, and not sinuate behind; elytra ovate, nearly impunctate on the third interval, almost transparent; claws pectinate or serrate . . .

Metaxymorphus.

Claws neither pectinate nor serrate

Lachanissus.

Elytra parallel, impunctate; intermediate joints of anterior tarsi cordiform, the fourth incised, those of the male densely squamose underneath; claws pectinate

Callidomorphus.

Labrum very deeply incised; head very broad in the male, and mandibles very long; elytra oblong; intermediate joints of anterior tarsi cordiform, hairy underneath, but not squamose; claws pectinate

Periphobus.

Elytra elongated, subparallel, with four or more punctures on the third interval; tarsi very long and hairy underneath, those of the male with a double series of lamellæ; claws pectinate; labrum truncate

Hystrichopus.

Labrum deeply incised

Leptosarcus.

Elytra parallel, with three punctures on the third interval; tarsi moderately long, the fourth joint of the anterior ones not incised; claws not pectinate

Plagyopyga.

Elytra subquadrate, with three punctures on the third interval, the fourth joint of anterior tarsi lobate; claws not pectinate

Haplopeza.

Elytra subrectangular, alternating intervals subpunctuate; claws sharply pectinate

Syndetus.

GEN. CYMINDOIDEA, Casteln.,
Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. i., p. 390, 1832.

Mentum with the lateral lobes long, acute at the tip, with a median tooth filling the whole of the base, narrow, very slightly rounded at the apex, and shorter by one-half than the lateral lobes; ligula very strong, subtruncate at the apex, the paraglossæ fused with it, but hardly longer; maxillary palpi slender, the last joint much longer than the penultimate, and the third one slightly bent, the last joint of labial palpi very securiform; jaws arcuate at the tip, with a bifid tooth at the base; labrum truncate at the apex; prothorax in the shape of a very broad crescent with a small projecting angle above the basal part; elytra depressed, elongated, with the outer sides straight; claws very slightly pectinate.

This genus is represented in Africa from Algeria to the Transvaal and Damaraland (Senegal, Abyssinia, Algeria, Morocco); it is found also in Palestine (Nazareth), India (Bengal, Northern Hindustan, and Coromandel).

CYMINDOIDEA DEPLANATA, Bohem.,
Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 33.

Black, subopaque, antennæ, palpi, and legs testaceous; head closely plicate longitudinally; prothorax with closely set punctures, finely grooved longitudinally in the centre, a little convex, broader at the apex, where it is slightly sinuate, than in any other part, and with the sides gradually rounded towards the base, but with a small projecting angle above the lateral part of the base, the median part of which is produced behind beyond the posterior angles; elytra plane, black, with lateral margins narrowly edged with brown and having a series of distant punctures, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals smooth and very slightly convex; under side black; abdomen rufescent. Length 8 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Middelburg), Damaraland (Walfish Bay).

If the elytra are wetted, they show broad, transverse bands more opaque than the background.

GEN. METAXYMORPHUS, Chaud.,
Bull. Mosc., 1850, ii., p. 370.

Mentum broad, with the outer lobes moderately long, acute at the tip, and having a median tooth shorter by one-half than the lateral lobes and slightly rounded at the apex; ligula long, the paraglossæ fused with it and longer, broadening towards the apex, and singly rounded; palpi slender, the last joint of both maxillary and labial a little inflated in the centre and subacuminate at the tip; labrum long, truncate in front; antennæ pubescent, with the exception of the

three basal joints, which are smooth; prothorax slightly inflated in the anterior part and truncate at the base; elytra fused together, always more or less transparent, subovate or oblongo-ovate, seldom parallel, narrowly striate with the intervals plane, lateral margins with a series of deep punctures interrupted in the median part; the tarsi of the male a little more setulose underneath than those of the female, and the anal segment has one bristle on each side, and two in the female.

Owing to the transparency of the elytra, the teguments show more or less through the wing cases; it is therefore necessary to detach them to be able to detect the deeper or lesser infusate markings.

The wingless insects included in this genus are found under stones or decaying vegetation. They are crepuscular, if not nocturnal, and have not been recorded outside the limits of South Africa.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra oblongo-ovate; prothorax with two fuscous bands.	
Each elytron with a broad, sutural, fuscous band emitting two spurs	<i>frenatus.</i>
Each elytron with a broad, sutural, fuscous band and two diagonal ones	<i>pictus.</i>
Each elytron with a median, bifid, longitudinal, fuscous band	<i>agilis.</i>
Each elytron with three longitudinal bands	<i>cursor.</i>
Each elytron slightly tessellate	<i>pusillus.</i>
Each elytron with a broad, dorsal, dark patch, a supra-marginal testaceous band and a humeral patch of the same colour connected with it	<i>Goryi.</i>
The supra-marginal band disconnected from the humeral patch	<i>affinis.</i>
Prothorax without any fuscous band.	
Each elytron with a few irregular, elongated, fuscous maculae	<i>stigmatellus.</i>
Each elytron slightly infusate in the posterior part.. .. .	<i>cycloderus.</i>
No markings on the elytra	<i>modestus.</i>
Elytra not ampliate in the middle, but broader at apex than at base; prothorax without fuscous patches.	
Each elytron with a very slight apical infuscation	<i>Namaquensis.</i>
Each elytron with three infusate lines	<i>lineellus.</i>
Prothorax with two fuscous patches.	
Elytra without infusate markings	<i>vicinus.</i>

METAXYMORPHUS FRENATUS, Dej.,

Plate V., fig. 1.

Spec. Col., vol. v., 1831, p. 351.

Light testaceous, shining; antennae and palpi pale yellow; head smooth, black, with the labrum testaceous; prothorax with some faint transverse very narrow folds, a narrow median longitudinal groove, and two dorsal infusate broad bands reaching from apex to base; elytra finely striate, semi-transparent, with a broad sutural infusate band reaching from the base to nearly the

apex, where it becomes bifid, extending from the suture to the fifth stria, and emitting at about the middle of the discoidal part a sub-quadrate or elongated patch of the same colour, reaching from the fifth stria to the sixth, with a fainter one below it, and occasionally an infusate line on the seventh interval; under side pale yellow; abdomen somewhat infusate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; width 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

In some male examples the whole of the markings on the elytra coalesce, making a single dorsal patch.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Ceres, Worcester).

METAXYMORPHUS PICTUS, n. sp.,

Plate V., fig. 2.

Light testaceous, shining; head and labrum black; antennæ and palpi rufescent; prothorax reddish, with two longitudinal infusate patches on the disk; elytra finely striate, semi-transparent, with a sutural infuscated band reaching from the suture to the fifth stria, and emitting one median and another supra-postical parallel diagonal irregular bands directed towards the base, and united by an ill-defined perpendicular line running on the sixth interval; under side pale yellow; abdomen deeply infusate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn).

METAXYMORPHUS AGILIS, n. sp.,

Plate V., fig. 3.

Light testaceous; head black; labrum and antennæ yellowish red; prothorax testaceous, with two broad black patches on the disk; elytra elongated, not quite so much amplified in the centre as in the other two species, finely striate, semi-transparent, with a sutural, narrow, infusate band covering the first interval on each side, and two narrow bands of the same colour on the sixth and eighth intervals; the band on the sixth interval reaches nearer the apex than the second one, which is produced nearer to the base; these two bands coalesce occasionally on the seventh interval. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn).

METAXYMORPHUS CURSOR, n. sp.,

Plate V., fig. 4.

Light testaceous; head black; labrum pale red; prothorax with two broad black bands extending from base to apex; elytra finely striate, semi-transparent, with the first and fourth intervals slightly infusate from base to apex, the sixth interval from the middle to the apex, and having a blackish line of the seventh stria; under side testaceous. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town?).

METAXYMORPHUS PUSILLUS, n. sp.

Light testaceous; head reddish; prothorax with two fuscous bands reaching from base to apex; elytra deeply striate, semi-transparent, with the striæ a little darker behind than the background. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley, Burghesdorp).

METAXYMORPHUS GORYI, Chaud.,

Plate V., fig. 5.

Bull. Mosc., 1850, ii., p. 371.

Reddish brown; head deeply infusate; prothorax reddish brown, with two broad darker bands on the disk, hardly distinct from the background; elytra finely striate, with a well-defined puncture at about the median part of the third interval, the intervals finely aciculate, dark brown, with a broad lateral marginal testaceous band coalescing at the base, with a subquadrate patch of the same colour under the shoulder; abdomen infusate. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown).

METAXYMORPHUS AFFINIS,

Plate V., fig. 6.

Light testaceous; head deeply infusate; prothorax testaceous, with two well-defined black bands reaching from the apex to the base; elytra finely striate with an infusate dorsal patch reaching from base to apex and extending on each side from the suture to the eighth interval, with the eighth interval, the outer margin, and the anterior part of the fifth and sixth intervals light testaceous.

Closely allied to *M. Goryi*, but whereas in *M. Goryi* the subhumeral light testaceous band is connected with the outer margin, it is separated in *M. affinis* by the seventh interval, which is infusate from base to apex. Length 7–9 mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Constantia), Bredasdorp.

METAXYMORPHUS STIGMATELLUS,

Plate V., fig. 7.

Light testaceous, with the head redder; prothorax without any fuscous bands; elytra striate, with the striæ finely punctured, semi-transparent, and with a few irregular elongated fuscous maculæ in the median part of the disk on the fifth, sixth, and seventh intervals, and also on the apical part of the first interval; under side very pale yellow. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

METAXYMORPHUS CYCLODERUS, Chaud.,

Plate V., fig. 9.

Testaceous; prothorax without any dorsal markings; elytra more ovate than in the preceding species, finely striate, not much transparent, and slightly infusate at the apex; last abdominal segment black. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown).

Allied to the preceding species but larger; the elytra are more ovate, less transparent and infusate at the tip, while in *M. modestus* they are of a uniform colour.

METAXYMORPHUS MODESTUS,

Plate V., fig. 8.

Light testaceous on the upper and lower parts; prothorax with a darker testaceous median band very ill-defined; elytra distinctly striate, semi-transparent. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

METAXYMORPHUS NAMAQUENSIS,

Plate V., fig. 10.

Very light testaceous; prothorax nearly smooth; elytra finely striate, transparent, with a diagonal very faintly infusate band beginning on each side at about the median part of the disk and stopping at a short distance from the apex, where it is a little more conspicuous; lateral margins with a few rigid bristles, often wanting. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand, O'okiep).

METAXYMORPHUS LINEELLUS, Bohem.

Cymindis lineella, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 34.

Head and prothorax testaceous, the latter with two very inconspicuous darker patches, as often wanting as not; elytra almost transparent, very finely striate, with the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth intervals slightly infusate from the median part towards the apex; the first interval is also sometimes infusate. Length 5 mm.; width $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Caffraria.

Kindly communicated by Prof. C. Aurivilius, of the Stockholm Museum.

METAXYMORPHUS VICINUS, n. sp.

Light testaceous; head and labrum deeply infusate; prothorax with two broad dark patches reaching nearly from base to apex; elytra finely striate, neither opaque nor semi-transparent, and without any infusate markings. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown).

GEN. LACHANISSUS.

The generic character are those of *Metaxymorphus*, the difference between the two consisting in the absence of serration or pectination of the claws ; the under part of the tarsi is also less setulose, and there is no trace of punctures on the third interval.

The facies of these insects is not unlike that of some *Olisthopus*, but they are differentiated, not only by the shape of the ligula and paraglossæ, but also by the truncate elytra.

Synopsis of Species.

Pale testaceous ; elytra with an infusate patch *deceptor*.

Pale testaceous ; elytra without any infusate marking *inconspicuus*.

LACHANISSUS DECEPTOR.

Pale testaceous, with the prothorax yellowish red ; elytra very finely punctato-striate, semi-transparent, and having on each side an infusate patch extending from the second to the sixth intervals, ascending from the apex to above the median part on the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals, and only on the median part on the second and third. Length 6 mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

Has the general appearance of *Metaxymorphus namaquensis* ; the prothorax is redder and less transparent ; the elytra are broader, and the infusate patch more apparent.

LACHANISSUS INCONSPICUUS.

Pale testaceous, with the prothorax yellowish red ; elytra very finely punctato-striate, semi-transparent, and without any infusate marking. Length 6 mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn).

GEN. CALLIDOMORPHUS.

Mentum, ligula, and paraglossa, antennæ and palpi as in *Metaxymorphus* ; mandibles not projecting so much, but head and prothorax similar ; elytra parallel, plane, truncate behind ; joints of the anterior tarsi cordiform, the fourth one incised, all of them bristly and very densely squamulose underneath, intermediate and posterior ones squamulose, but in less degree ; claws serrulate.

The characters of the present genus, distinguishing it from its ally *Metaxymorphus*, consists mostly in the more cordiform joints of anterior and intermediate tarsi, which are also more squamulose underneath, and in the male the anterior ones have a double series of closely set squamæ in "chevron" ; the general facies is that of a *Callida*, but the shape of the prothorax is that of *Metaxymorphus*.

CALLIDOMORPHUS VITTIGER, Chaud.,

Plate V., fig. 12.

Metaxymorphus vittiger, Bull. Mosc., 1877, part i., p. 234.

Light testaceous, subopaque, the three basal joints of antennæ and the head redder than the rest of the body; head and prothorax smooth, the latter slightly broader in the anterior than in the posterior part, not sinuate laterally, very slightly convex along the central groove on the disk; elytra a little sloping laterally at the base, parallel, not much broader than the prothorax, plane, narrowly striate, with the intervals moderately broad and impunctate, the third interval with two punctures, they are dull pale testaceous, with the three first alternating intervals infusate from a short distance from the base to the apex, and the fourth one from the median part only; legs flavescent. Length 8 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown, Bedford).

De Chaudoir records this species as found in Natal.

GEN. PERIPHOBUS.

Mentum broad, with the internal part of the lateral lobes similar to that of *Metaxymorphus*, and a sharp, median tooth; ligula long; the paraglossæ membranaceous, much longer than the ligula, sub-acuminate at the tip; palpi long and slender, the apical joints of both labial and maxillary subfusiform; labrum long, deeply and broadly notched in the anterior part, with two long setæ on each angle and two in the centre of the notch; antennæ slender, pubescent, with the exception of the four basal joints; prothorax broader at the apex than at the base, with the outer sides gradually rounded; elytra oblong; tarsi of *Metaxymorphus*; claws with four short inner teeth on each side, and two bristles on each side of the anal segment in both sexes. The head of the male is twice as broad as that of the female, and provided with two falciform jaws as long as the head, the right one is bifid at the tip, and the left one has a small inner tooth in the middle; in the female the jaws are of normal length, the prothorax is not so broad, and the labrum is hardly incised.

PERIPHOBUS FEROX.

Testaceous, shining; head black, smooth; antennæ slightly rufescent; prothorax broader than long in the male, and as broad as long in the female, straight at the apex, with the base narrower by one-half than the apex and with the outer sides gradually rounded with the margin sharp, slightly convex on the disk, but not depressed on the outer sides, testaceous with two dorsal black patches; elytra truncate at the base, with the humeral angles slightly rounded and the outer sides parallel, plane, a little broader

at the apex than at the base, finely striate with the intervals plane, light testaceous, with a broad infusate sutural band reaching from base to apex and extending on each side from the suture to the fifth interval, and also on the sixth interval from about the median part to the apex, third stria with a deep puncture at about the median part of the disk; abdomen with the apical parts of the segments infusate. In the female the mandibles are short, the labrum is long, but not incised, the head has a very deep and broad median impression, the prothorax is not so broad in the anterior part, the basal part is also broader, and the elytra have irregular infusate patches. Length 8-10 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{3}$ -3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn).

GEN. HYSTRICHOPUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 42.

CTENONCUS, Chaud.

Mentum broadly notched, with the lateral lobes generally acute and having a broad median tooth about one-third the length of the lateral lobes, either more or less rounded at the top or slightly bifid; ligula horny, long, narrow, convex, bi-setose at the tip; the paraglossæ membranaceous, setulose at the apex, a little longer than the ligula and subacuminate at the tip, or a little shorter than the ligula, which is itself not so much elongated; labrum subquadrate, slightly sinuate; last joint of the labial and maxillary palpi, subfusiform and rounded at the tip or subtruncate; prothorax generally elongated or subcordiform; elytra plane, more parallel in the male than in the female; tarsi very bristly underneath, those of the male with two series of laminiform scales; claws pectinate; anal segment of the male with one seta on each side, that of the female with two.

These insects are found under stones or heaps of rubbish or manure. Dr. F. Purcell informs me that *H. sulcatus* burrows in sand. They are very quick in their movements. The facies is not the same for all species; some are winged, others are not; yet their relationship is indubitable. One species only is recorded from Abyssinia.

The shape of the paraglossæ, of the last joint of the palpi, and also of the median tooth in the mentum varies slightly, and the species may perhaps, for the sake of easier identification, be arranged as follows:—

Synopsis of Genera.

Ligula very long; paraglossæ longer than the ligula; last joint of palpi obtusely rounded at the tip; median tooth of the mentum long, rounded at the tip; wings under the elytra Sub-genus *Hystrichopus*.

Ligula long; paraglossæ not quite so long as the ligula; last joint of palpi rounded at the tip, or very slightly truncate; median tooth of the mentum rounded at the tip Sub-genus *Assotatus*.

Ligula a little longer than the paraglossæ; ultimate joint of the labial and maxillary palpi truncated at the tip; median tooth of the mentum bifid „ *Assoterus*.

Ligula a little longer than the paraglossæ; ultimate joints of the labial and maxillary palpi inflated or fusiform and broadly truncate; median tooth of the mentum rounded at the tip.. .. . „ *Astus*.

Ligula very short; paraglossæ broad, rounded from the outer side, with the tip slightly projecting above the ligula; last joint of palpi elongated, nearly rounded at the tip; mentum with the lobes short, and the median tooth very broad at base, rounded at the apex and a little shorter than the lateral lobes „ *Aspastus*.

Synopsis of Species.

- Elytra subrectangular, broad, with the intervals plane, black .. *vigilans*.
 Elytra with the intervals red, slightly infuscated at the apex .. *dorsalis*.
 Elytra with the intervals carinate, red, broadly infuscate at the apex and slightly at the base *similis*.
 Elytra with the intervals carinate, red, with the lateral and postical margins infuscate *rufipennis*.
 Prothorax broad, somewhat rounded; elytra short, black; legs and antennæ red *rufipes*.
 Prothorax very long, shaped like a truncated cone; elytra gradually ampliate towards the apex, black *angusticollis*.
 Prothorax long, narrow, with the outer sides narrowing slightly towards the base; elytra very narrow, black *gracilis*.
 Prothorax long, nearly as broad at the apex as at the base, broadly grooved in the centre; elytra red *sulcatus*.
 Prothorax long, nearly as broad at the apex as at the base, broadly grooved in the centre; elytra black *Mniszechi*.
 Prothorax elongate, subcordiform, very slightly impressed on the outer sides; elytra black; legs and antennæ red *agilis*.
 Prothorax narrow, very long, with a deep impression on each lateral side *tenuicollis*.
 Prothorax elongate, subcordiform, last joint of palpi thickened and truncate *prædator*.
 Prothorax nearly straight laterally, last joint of palpi fusiform, truncate *recticollis*.
 Prothorax broad, more or less rounded on the outer sides; elytra gradually ampliate towards the apex *atratus*.

HYSTRICHOPUS VIGILANS, Sturm,

Insect.-Cab., vol. v., p. 161, pl. 129, fig. O.

H. caffer, Dej., Spec. Col., vol. iii., p. 40.

Black, with the antennæ, palpi, and tibiæ rufescent; head smooth; prothorax much sinuated in front and broader than at the base,

truncate behind, slightly broader than long, with the sides recurved and rufescent, faintly plicate transversely, and with a median narrow longitudinal groove; elytra truncate at the base, with the humeral angles slightly rounded, broad, parallel, finely striate, with the intervals plane and five conspicuous punctures on the third; under side black; claws pectinate, with seven teeth moderately long on each side, the two inner ones very small; wings under the elytra. Length 14–15 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Malmesbury, Hopefield, Worcester, Touw's River).

HYSTRICHOPUS DORSALIS, Thunb.,

Nov. Spec. Ins., 1784, p. 73.

H. badius, Germ., Mag. Ent., iv., p. 114.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, palpi, under side, and legs black; elytra rufous, with the apical margin infusate; head smooth; prothorax as broad as long, sinuate in front, truncate behind, broader than long, with the outer sides rounded and the margin much recurved; elytra truncate at the base, with the humeral angles slightly rounded, broad, parallel, finely striate, with the intervals a little convex, and with four punctures on the third interval; claws pectinate, with eight moderately long teeth on each side, the two inner ones very short; wings under the elytra.

Allied to the preceding species; but not only are the elytra dull red instead of black, but the prothorax is also longer and wider. Length 15–16 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

HYSTRICHOPUS SIMILIS.

H. rufipennis, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 45.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, legs, and under part of the body black; elytra dull red, with the base, the outer margin, and the posterior part from the apex to about one-fourth of the length black; head smooth, antennæ with the four basal joints black, the others slightly rufescent; prothorax cordiform, grooved in the centre, the sides deplanate and the outer margin recurved; elytra broader than the prothorax, gradually ampliate towards the apex, where they are about one-third broader than at the base, punctato-striate with the intervals carinate in the centre and with five punctures on the third; claws pectinate, with six moderately long teeth on each side.

Allied to *H. dorsalis*, which it much resembles; the prothorax is more cordiform, that is to say, narrower from the median part to the base; the elytra are narrower at the base and the intervals more

carinate, the last joint of the maxillary and labial palpi is more abruptly truncate. Length 15–16 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere, D'Urban), Transvaal (Leydenburg).

HYSTRICHOPUS RUFIPENNIS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., vol. v., p. 706.

Head, prothorax, and legs black; elytra dull rusty red, with the outer and apical margins narrowly infusate; palpi and the three basal joints of antennæ infusate, the other joints of the antennæ rufescent; head smooth; prothorax much broader at the apex than at the base, with the lateral margins recurved and narrowing gradually towards the base; elytra elongated, broader by one-fourth at the apex than at the base, narrowly striate, with the intervals carinate and with five punctures on the third; under side reddish black; claws with six short teeth on each side, the basal two very small. Length 15 mm.; width 5 mm.

One of my female examples has the second and third interval depressed and plane. This is accidental, I believe.

More slender than *H. dorsalis*, intervals of elytra more carinate.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

HYSTRICHOPUS RUFIPES, Dej.,

Spec. Col., vol. iii., p. 41.

Head, prothorax, and elytra black; palpi, antennæ, and legs reddish; head smooth; prothorax a little sinuate in front, broader in the middle than at the apex, the outer sides rounded and the lateral margins recurved in the posterior part only; elytra short, with the shoulders slightly rounded, a little ampliate towards the median part; opaque black or little shining, narrowly but deeply striate, with the intervals slightly convex, and with three often undiscernible punctures on the third; under side black; claws with five short teeth on each side, the basal one very minute. Length 12–14 mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown, Somerset East).

SUB-GEN. ASSOTATUS.

HYSTRICHOPUS ANGUSTICOLLIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 44, pl. i., fig. B, 1–7.

Elongated, black, shining; palpi reddish at the tip; antennæ black, with the five ultimate joints slightly flavescent; head punctulate; prothorax long, in the shape of a truncated cone, hardly sinuate in front, one-third narrower at the base than at the apex, with the sides almost linear, convex in the centre, deplanate on the outer sides, with the outer margins recurved from the median part to

the base, distinctly plicate transversely; elytra narrow at the base, gradually ampliate behind, one-third broader above the apex than at the base, with the lateral sides linear, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals narrow, convex, and the third one with five punctures; under side black, shining; tarsi long; claws with six long teeth on each side. Length 18 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Caffraria, teste Bohem.

Kindly communicated by Prof. C. Aurivilius.

HYSTRICHOPUS GRACILIS.

Elongated, black, shining; head smooth; prothorax long, broad at the apex, narrow at the base, the outer sides deplanate and separated from the disk by a deep depression, narrowly grooved in the centre and finely plicate transversely; elytra elongated, narrow, one-fourth broader at the apex than at the base, with the lateral sides nearly straight, deeply striate with the intervals carinate, the third with four punctures; under side black; tarsi long; claws with five long, nearly equal, teeth on each side. Length 17 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Leydenburg).

Female unknown.

HYSTRICHOPUS SULCATUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., vol. iii., p. 41.

Black, shining, with the elytra dark red; head smooth in the centre; prothorax elongate, one-fourth longer than broad, sinuate in front, the lateral sides a little curved inwardly, and the basal part nearly as broad as the apical one, broadly grooved in the centre, with a deep depression on each side of the disk, the outer sides slightly depressed and deeply punctured, lateral margins acute and recurved from the median part to the apex; base of elytra hardly broader than that of the prothorax, gradually ampliate behind with the outer sides nearly straight, nearly one-third broader a little above the apex than at the base, deeply but narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals very convex, the third one with five punctures, the punctures on the lateral sides very broad, closely set and sometimes confluent; under side black, shining; claws with five very short teeth on each side.

The shape of the prothorax gives this species a very distinct facies. Length 18 mm.; width 6–7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

HYSTRICHOPUS MNISZECHI.

Entirely similar to *H. sulcatus*, but a little longer; the elytra are black and moderately shining.

Hab. Cape Colony (Chaudoir's Collection).

SUB-GEN. ASSOTERUS.

HYSTRICHOPUS AGILIS, Pér.,

Plate III., fig. 6,

Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. vi., pt. ii., 1892, p. 97.

H. altecostatus, Pér., *loc. cit.*, p. 97.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and legs red; prothorax sub-elongated, almost cordiform, a little convex in the centre, with a narrow longitudinal groove, the sides but little depressed, with the outer margin raised but recurved in the posterior part; elytra elongated, suboblongo-ovate, narrowly striate with the intervals carinate, the third one with five punctures—that number of punctures is, however, irregular; under side black, shining; tarsi long; claws with six long teeth on each side. Length 16–17 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Grahamstown).

The example which I have described under the name of *altecostatus* seems to me to be an aberrant specimen in which the alternate intervals of the elytra are more raised and acute than the intervening ones.

HYSTRICHOPUS TENUICOLLIS.

Black, moderately shining; antennæ black, pubescent; head smooth; prothorax ampliate below the apex, elongate, narrowing gradually from past the anterior part to the base, which is one-third narrower than in the anterior inflated part, closely and conspicuously plicate transversely, narrowly grooved in the centre, and with a lateral depression on each side, reaching from a little above the middle to near the base, outer sides hardly depressed, margin acute, recurved posteriorly; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually ampliate to a very short distance from the apex, deeply striate with the intervals narrower and carinate, the third one with four punctures; under side shining; tarsi very long, the under part covered with thick bristles in both sexes; claws with five moderately long teeth on each side. Length 16–18 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Hab. Natal, Zululand (Eshowe).

SUB-GEN. ASTUS.

HYSTRICHOPUS PRÆDATOR.

Black, shining; antennæ and palpi black; head punctulate on the sides, smooth in the centre; prothorax elongate, cordiform, grooved in the centre, with a small impression on each side at the base, the outer margins acute but not recurved; elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually ampliate behind, where they are nearly twice as broad as at the apex; deeply punctuato-striate with the intervals carinate, the third one with five deep punctures; under

side very shining; claws of tarsi with five long teeth. Length 14 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Frere, Escourt).

HYSTRICHOPUS RECTICOLLIS.

Black, shining; antennæ and palpi black, with the basal joint and the apical part of the palpi reddish brown; head smooth, slightly punctulate along the eyes; prothorax nearly twice longer than broad, very slightly narrower at the base than at the apex, with the outer sides straight, visibly plicate transversely and punctured in the basal part; elytra elongate, broader than the prothorax at the base, a little broader from the median part to the apex than in the anterior part; black subopaque, punctato-striate, with the intervals moderately convex, the third one with four punctures.

Allied to *H. prædator*, but easily distinguished by the nearly parallel shape of the prothorax, which resembles much that of *Leptosarcus*. Length 16 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury, Mazoe).

SUB-GEN. ASPASTUS.

HYSTRICHOPUS ATRATUS, Chaud.,
Bull. Mosc., 1850, vol. ii., p. 368.

Otenoncus rotundicollis, Chaud., *l.c.*, p. 369.

Black, moderately shining; apical joints of the palpi and antennæ with the exception of the four basal joints rufescent; head smooth; prothorax subcordiform in the male, more rounded and broader in the female; elytra subopaque, deeply striato-punctate, with the intervals slightly carinate in the male, plane in the female, the third interval with four punctures; under side shining; tarsi moderately long, claws with six moderately long teeth on each side. Length 14–15 mm.; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Escourt, Frere), Transvaal (Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Middelburg).

GEN. LEPTOSARCUS.

Mentum broad, similar to that of *Cymindoidea*, lobes long, acute, nearly straight internally, median tooth narrow, acute, triangular, ligula not filling the base of the notch of the mentum, long, with three hairs at the tip, paraglossæ much longer than the ligula, broadening towards the apex, and obovate at the tip; mandibles moderately long, the left one with a median inner tooth; ultimate joints of the maxillary and labial palpi subcylindrical and truncate at the tip; labrum moderately long, broadly and deeply notched;

prothorax very little broader in the anterior part than in the posterior, with the outer sides nearly straight; elytra nearly parallel; tarsi very bristly, the three basal joints of the male with two series of laminiform scales; anal segment with two bristles on each side.

LEPTOSARCUS PORRECTUS, Pér.

Hystrichopus porrectus, Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1892, p. 98.

Elongated, black, shining; labrum a little infusate; antennæ with the exception of the basal joints slightly rufescent; head smooth; prothorax with the outer sides nearly parallel and the margin slightly recurved, a little convex in the discoidal, part with a narrow median longitudinal groove, and a lateral depression on each side reaching from the base to past the median part; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, with the lateral angles sloping a little and the sides nearly parallel, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals carinate in the centre, finely aciculate and with a series of six irregular punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh, lateral margin without any puncture; tarsi long, slender; claws pectinate, with six long teeth on each side.

The female is a little broader than the male.

Length 13 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Constantia), ? Transvaal (Rustenburg).

GEN. PLAGYOPYGA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 76, pl. i., fig. E, 1, 7.

Diaphoroncus, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., 1850.

Mentum with a sharp median tooth; ligula narrow, convex; paraglossæ longer and acuminate; last joint of maxillary palpi elongated, rounded at the tip, the labial ones more obtuse at the apex; mandibles strong; labrum short, transverse, slightly emarginate in the centre; antennæ slender, filiform, the second basal joint oblong, shorter than the third by one-half; prothorax small, subcordiform with the anterior angles long and acute; elytra oblongo-quadrate, hardly convex, striate; tarsi setulose underneath, the anterior ones a little dilated, with the fourth joint slightly emarginate; claws divaricating, not at all pectinate or very faintly so.

One is surprised at Boheman's mistake in stating that in *Plagyopyga* the mentum has no median tooth: "Mentum sinu simplici, absque dente." It is probably owing to that oversight—for I have ascertained that in *P. ferruginea* there is a distinct median tooth—that De Chaudoir has created a little later the genus *Diaphoroncus*.

The main distinctive character between *Plagyopyga* and *Hystrichopus* consists in the absence of pectination in the claws.

Synopsis of Species.

Reddish brown on the upper side.

Claws not pectinate	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} rufa. \\ ferruginea. \\ cymindoides. \end{array} \right.$
Claws very slightly serrate.. .. .	
	<i>cyclogona.</i>

A species belonging to this genus is found in West Africa (Sierra Leone).

PLAGYOPYGA RUFA, Gory,*

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1833, p. 231.

Red, with the elytra, abdomen and coxæ a little lighter than the rest of the body; head smooth; antennæ pubescent; prothorax short, almost cordiform, narrowed behind, the anterior margin broadly notched with the angles long, the outer margins recurved, posterior angles sharp, base truncate, narrowly grooved in the centre, with a moderately deep impression on each side of the basal part, smooth, with some few transverse folds; elytra finely striate, rounded at the basal angle, otherwise almost rectangular, finely striate; intervals slightly carinate in the centre, the third one with two punctures, the outer margin with an uninterrupted series of punctures. Length 15 mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope, teste Gory.

PLAGYOPYGA FERUGINEA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 76.

Rusty red, somewhat shining; mandibles black; last joint of palpi black at the base only; head smooth in the centre; prothorax nearly as broad as long, truncate at the apex, with the anterior angles very prominent, slightly rounded and ampliate immediately after the apex and gradually narrowed towards the apex, a little convex on the disk, finely plicate transversely, narrowly grooved in the centre and impressed longitudinally on each side near the base; elytra oblongo-quadrate, hardly convex, finely striate with the intervals plane, the outer margin with a series of distinct punctures: legs rusty red. Length 15 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Eastern Caffraria, teste Bohem.

PLAGYOPYGA CYCLOGONA, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1850, ii., p. 374.

Rusty red, not much shining; head somewhat infusate, smooth; antennæ rufescent; prothorax short, nearly as broad as long, a

* This description is only the reproduction of the original one.

little narrower at the base than at the apex, grooved in the centre, with the outer sides narrow and a little depressed, the margin sharp, much recurved in the anterior part, finely plicate transversely; elytra once and a half as broad as the prothorax, rectangular, slightly rounded at the humeral angle, plane, very finely punctato-striate, with the intervals plane and very faintly aciculate, the third one with two punctures, the first on the anterior part, the second above the apex, the outer margins with a series of deep punctures; under side and legs shining; claws pectinate, the teeth, however, very short, and to be seen under a high magnifying power only. Length 10-12 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Peddie), Natal (D'Urban), Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Johannesburg), Zambezia (Tati).

PLAGYOPYGA CYMINDOIDES.

Rusty red, moderately shining; mandibles black. Resembles much *P. cyclogona* and the sculpture of head, prothorax, and elytra is similar, but the elytra have a more ovate form owing to the humeral part being more rounded, and the apical part a little less deeply sinuate; the claws of the legs are simple, and the joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated. In this species the paraglossæ are fused with the ligula, broader, not longer, and slightly diagonal laterally at tip. Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn).

This species has only been met with, as yet, in the depth of the Congo caves.

GEN. ANARMOSTA.

Mentum with a moderately broad median notch, with the inner part of the lateral lobes a little slanting, in the centre a long acute triangular tooth; ligula long, a little convex, of equal width, truncate at the apex, having a long bristle at each angle; paraglossæ narrow, hardly longer than the ligula; last joint of palpi fusiform, a little truncated at the tip; labrum short, nearly transversal, emarginate in front; antennæ subfiliform; head elongato-quadrate, with eyes prominent; prothorax a little broader at the apex than at the base, with the outer sides a little ampliate in the anterior part, the anterior angles rounded, the posterior acute and a little recurved, the base straight from one angle to another; elytra one-third broader than the prothorax at the base, plane, with the outer sides slanting behind; legs moderately long, tibiæ grooved inwardly, tarsi thickly ciliate underneath, the three first joints of the tarsi of the anterior pair short, triangular, the fourth shorter still and lobate, those of the intermediate pair a little longer, and the posterior ones very long and

slender ; all the joints grooved uppermost, the anterior tarsi of the male with a double row of laminiform scales underneath ; claws slender, widely opened, and not pectinate.

ANARMOSTA DISPAR.

Head, mandibles, antennæ, prothorax, and legs pale red ; head shining, faintly punctured ; labrum emarginate ; prothorax truncate at the base, rounder and a little ampliate on the anterior part, with the base also truncate, but with the angles slightly diagonal, grooved in the centre, faintly strigose across, and slightly punctulate on the outer sides ; scutellum small, red ; elytra elongato-quadrate, gradually rounded behind, slightly sinuose at the base, plane, narrowly but deeply striate, with the intervals plane and with three punctures on the third, piceous and a very narrow red margin running round the base and sides ; under side pale red ; abdomen infusate. Length 9 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

GEN. SYNDETUS.

Mentum as in *Plagyopyga* ; median tooth short, narrow, very sharp, articulate ; ligula as long as the paraglossæ, all three truncate at the tip ; palpi acuminate at the tip ; labrum moderately long, slightly emarginate in the centre at the apex ; prothorax not longer than broad, with the sides sharp and a little attenuated towards the base ; elytra subrectangular, a little broader at the apex than at the base, truncate behind, but with the posterior margin hardly sinuate ; tarsi narrow, the basal one long, the other two subtriangular, decreasing in size, the fourth small, very little incised ; claws strongly pectinate.

SYNDETUS SIMPLEX.

Very dark reddish brown, moderately shining ; antennæ, palpi, and legs of a lighter brown ; head nearly smooth ; prothorax as broad as long, with the outer sides slightly narrowed towards the base, sinuate in the centre of the apical margin, somewhat convex in the disk, with the outer sides a little recurved, and the margin sharp, deeply grooved in the central part, and finely plicate transversely ; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, and more than twice as long, a little ampliate behind, plane on the upper part, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals carinate, and the third, fifth, and seventh with a series of distant moderately deep punctures, those on the outer margins hardly defined ; intermediate and posterior tibiæ slightly incurved. Length 8 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Lydenburg).

Syndetus belongs as much to the group *Dromiidae* as to the *Cymindidae*, and is a good form of transition between the two.

GROUP DROMIIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

Fourth joint of tarsi bilobate.	
Mentum with a median tooth.	
Tarsi pectinate.	
Paraglossæ a little longer than the ligula; head not narrowed behind	<i>Cylindrocranius.</i>
Head narrowed behind	<i>Demetrias.</i>
Paraglossæ much longer than the ligula	<i>Peliocypas.</i>
Fourth joint of tarsi not lobate.	
Mentum with a median tooth.	
Tarsi pectinate.	
Ligula longer than the paraglossæ	<i>Xenitenus.</i>
Ligula shorter than the paraglossæ	<i>Coptoptera.</i>
Ligula and paraglossæ of equal length	<i>Metabletus.</i>
Mentum without a median tooth.	
Tarsi pectinate.	
Ligula and paraglossæ fused, the latter surrounding the ligula in front	<i>Dromius.</i>
Ligula and paraglossæ of equal length, the latter straight outwardly	<i>Klepterus.</i>
Mentum slightly sinuate in the centre, paraglossæ rounded outwardly	<i>Klepsiphrus.</i>
Tarsi not pectinate.	
Joints of antennæ very short	<i>Astastus.</i>
Joints of antennæ slender; back part of the head constricted	<i>Automaimus.</i>
Mentum with a small median tooth.	
Tarsi not pectinate.	
Prothorax much amplified on the anterior part, with the median part of the base produced beyond the posterior angles	<i>Lionychus.</i>
Prothorax cordiform	<i>Apristus.</i>

GEN. CYLINDROCRANIUS, Chaud.,

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1878, p. 153.

Mentum broadly notched, with a median sharp tooth, the lateral lobes trigone, rounded outwardly, diverging inwardly at the top and acute; ligula horny, moderately long, slightly incised at the tip, and with two long setæ, paraglossæ membranaceous, soldered with the ligula and a little longer, with the tip lanceolate; mandibles long, sharp, plane above and a little concave underneath; labrum quadrate, with six setæ at the apex; antennæ filiform; head cylindrical, not narrowed into a neck behind the eyes, which are very prominent; prothorax subcordiform, not much narrowed near the base, and with the postical angles projecting; elytra nearly parallel,

neither plane nor convex, with the posterior margin subobliquely truncate, punctato-striate, with the intervals deeply punctured; legs moderately long, tarsi very setulose on the upper part, almost spongy underneath, the three basal joints triangular, the fourth one very deeply incised and broadly bilobate; the claws slender, arcuate, each side with five teeth, the two basal ones smaller than the other three.

This genus includes three South African species, and another from the Zanzibar mainland.

Synopsis of Species.

Head and prothorax red; elytra black.. .. .	<i>ruficollis.</i>
Head, prothorax, and elytra rusty red.. .. .	<i>castaneus.</i>
Head and prothorax pale testaceous; elytra pale yellow, with a discoidal infuscated band	<i>errans.</i>

CYLINDROCRANIUS RUFICOLLIS.

Head, prothorax, mandibles, and palpi red, shining, the four basal joints of the antennæ red, the others black or deeply infuscate; head closely and deeply punctured; prothorax very closely punctured, not much longer than broad, subcordiform, truncate at the apex and at the base, with the posterior angles sharp and projecting, a very faint, longitudinal median groove; elytra moderately plane, elongated, the outer sides slightly produced diagonally outward from the humeral angle to about one-third of the length, compressed slightly and for a very short distance above the median part, and very slightly amplified from there to the outer posterior angle, narrowly and deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals narrow, convex, deeply and irregularly punctured, black, shining, and narrowly margined with reddish brown; under side and legs yellowish brown, abdomen black. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg, Frere).

Captured on the blossoms of *Acacia horrida* (G. A. K. Marshall).

CYLINDROCRANIUS CASTANEUS, Bohem.

Calleida castanea, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 41.

Rusty red, with the joints of the antennæ, with the exception of the two basal ones, and also the abdominal segments, deeply infuscate; head deeply and closely punctured; prothorax subcordiform, but not much narrowed near the base and hardly longer than broad, closely and deeply punctured, and with a very faint, narrow, longitudinal median groove; elytra moderately plane, elongated, the outer sides slightly produced diagonally outward from the humeral angle to about one-third of the length, slightly compressed for a very short distance above the median part, and very slightly amplified from there to the outer posterior angle, narrowly and deeply punct-

tato-striate, with the intervals convex and closely punctured, darker red than the head and prothorax, the three basal joints of tarsi somewhat infusate. Length 7 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Caffraria, teste Bohem.

Kindly communicated by Prof. C. Aurivilius, of the Stockholm Museum.

De Chaudoir was right in his conjecture that Boheman's *Callida castanea* was referable to this genus.

CYLINDROCRANIUS ERRANS,

Plate V., fig. 13.

Head and prothorax pale testaceous red ; mandibles black internally ; antennæ with the four basal joints pale yellow, the others rufescent ; head deeply punctured ; prothorax hardly longer than broad, subcordiform although not much narrowed at the base, deeply and closely punctured, faintly grooved longitudinally in the centre and very briefly pubescent ; elytra elongated, somewhat convex, nearly straight, but slightly compressed for a very short distance above the median part, and without any projection from the humeral angle to the third of the length, deeply punctato-striate with the intervals convex and every alternate one with a regular series of deep punctures, pale yellow, but not transparent, with a light infusate discoidal band reaching from below the basal part to some distance from the apex, extending from the suture to and including the fifth interval, produced a little below the median part in a subquadrate patch reaching almost to the eighth interval, enclosing an ovate part of the paler background, but stopping short of the postical part ; under side and legs pale yellow ; abdomen somewhat infusate on the sides. Length 9 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Walfish Bay, Kalahari Desert).

GEN. DEMETRIAS, Bonelli,

Observ. Entom., part i.

Mentum broadly notched, with an acute median tooth ; ligula moderately long, slightly notched at the tip ; paraglossæ membranaceous, soldered with the ligula and slightly longer and rounded at the top ; last joint of the labial palpi inflated and sharply acuminate at the tip, that of the maxillary subcylindrical and truncate at the apex ; mandibles not very long ; labrum subquadrate, slightly sinuated at the apex ; eyes moderately prominent ; antennæ filiform ; head narrowed behind the eyes ; prothorax longer than broad, subcordiform, with the posterior angles very acute and projecting much ; elytra elongated, moderately plane, slightly enlarged gradually behind, costate, truncate apically ; tarsi with the three basal joints

trigone, the fourth one deeply incised and broadly bilobate ; claws slender, finely pectinate.

Hab. This genus is represented in Europe, Africa, and Australia.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra with the suture darker than the disk	..	..	..	..	..	<i>natalensis.</i>
Elytra with the suture as pale as the disk	..	..	..	..	..	<i>fragilis.</i>

DEMETRIAS NATALENSIS, Chaud.,
Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1876, p. 372.

Head and prothorax slightly testaceous ; antennæ with the apical joints a little rufescent ; head almost smooth ; prothorax elongated, subcordiform, with the posterior part narrowed and the outer angles projecting, narrowly grooved in the centre and very finely plicate transversely ; elytra gradually amplified backward, about one-fourth broader above the apex than at the base, striate, the striæ with broad punctures, the intervals slightly convex, smooth, the third one with three broad punctures, the anterior one at about one-third of the length, the second in the centre,* the third far above the apex, transparent with the suture a little darker than the disk. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm. ; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Frere). *D. natalensis* is taken in wet sand, by *spruits* under tufts of grass and *débris*, September to November. It seems to disappear when the rains come and fill the "spruits," *i.e.*, streams. (G. A. K. Marshall.)

DEMETRIAS FRAGILIS.

Very light pale yellow, with the head and prothorax a little darker ; head almost smooth ; prothorax elongated, subcordiform, with the posterior angles very acute, narrowly grooved in the centre and very finely plicate transversely ; elytra nearly parallel, finely striate with the intervals plane, and two deep punctures on the third, one near the base, the other above the apex, very pale yellow, moderately shining and almost transparent. Length 4 mm. ; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Prothorax narrower than in *D. natalensis*, the colour is more pallid, the elytra are more parallel and narrower, the striæ are finer and hardly punctured, and the suture is of the same colour as the disk.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

GEN. PELIOCYPAS, Schm.-Goeb.,
Coleopt. Birm., 1846, p. 33.

All the generic characters are those of *Demetrias* ; the ligula, how-

* This median puncture is wanting in some examples or is hardly distinguishable.

ever, is much shorter than the paraglossæ; the facies is slightly different.

In the diagnosis of that genus, as given by Lacordaire (Gen. d. Coleopt., vol. i., p. 116), the ultimate joint of the labial palpi is said to be truncate at the tip; but in the example of *P. natalensis* (Chaud. *in litt.*; *ex mus.* Chaud.) generously given me by Mons. R. Oberthur, this ultimate joint is distinctly and very sharply acuminate.

Hab. This genus was hitherto represented in Burmah only.

PELIOCYPAS NATALENSIS (Chaud. *in litt.*)

Pale testaceous yellow; antennæ a little lighter in colour; head much elongated behind the eyes, nearly smooth; prothorax one-third longer than broad, the apical margin a little emarginate, slightly broader in the anterior part than at the base, with the outer sides curving a little towards the base, but with the posterior angle projecting, smooth, faintly plicate, and grooved in the centre; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, gradually amplified towards the apex, where they are about one-fourth broader past the median part than at the base, slightly convex, punctato-striate, with the punctures broad and the intervals smooth, the third one with two punctures, one below the base, the other one above the apex. Length 6 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal.

GEN. XENITENUS.

Mentum with the lateral lobes slightly diverging at the tip and very sharp; basal part with a small, articulated, sharp tooth in the centre; ligula horny, slightly enlarged in the anterior part and oblong at the tip; paraglossæ as broad as the ligula but not quite as long, rounded at the apex; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi subcylindrical and not much acuminate; antennæ pubescent, each joint setulose at the apex; labrum moderately long, quadrate; head elongato-ovate, slightly narrowed at the base; prothorax a little emarginate in the anterior part, with the angles rounded, narrower at the base than at the apex, the posterior angles prominent; elytra elongated, with the outer sides parallel, truncate at the apex with the posterior margin slightly sinuate; claws pectinate.

Hab. The five species enclosed in this genus are found under dead bark, dried or decayed plants, and sometimes under stones.

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax subquadrate; two infusate patches on the disk; lateral band of the elytra well defined and posterior patch reaching the apex *plagiatus.*
Lateral band of elytra, as well as the posterior patch, not well defined *modestus.*

- No infuscated patch on the disk ; lateral band of elytra narrow .. *inornatus*.
 Lateral band short, produced into a transverse band below the middle *debilis*.
 Prothorax moderately broad ; elytra with a lateral infusate band reaching on one side from near the base to the apex and invading the whole of the postical part *dilucidus*.
 Prothorax very narrow ; lateral infusate band beginning at a great distance from the shoulder *limbatus*.
 Elytra with three brown costæ, with the intervals tessellated with brown *tessellatus*.

XENITENUS PLAGIATUS, Bohem.

Dromius plagiatus, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 48.

Head, prothorax, palpi, and antennæ light testaceous ; head nearly smooth ; prothorax short, subquadrate, very slightly convex on the disk, the outer margins acute, grooved longitudinally in the centre, finely plicate transversely, sometimes of a lighter hue than the head, and with two black or infusate bands on the disk ; elytra very finely aciculate, parallel, plane, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, very pale yellow, almost transparent, with a triangular infusate patch in the centre of the base, and on each side a black band curving round the shoulder, running on the fifth, sixth, and seventh intervals at a certain distance from the base to about two-thirds of the length of the elytra, when it spreads over the whole posterior part ; on the postical patch and on the lateral band are more or less regular series of quadrate shallow punctures of the colour of the background, that is to say pale yellow, forming thus a kind of tessellated spots ; there are three such punctures on the third interval, four or five on the fifth, and five or six on the seventh ; under side and legs pale yellow ; abdomen slightly infusate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm. ; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch). Found under dead bark.

XENITENUS MODESTUS.

Size, shape, and colouring as in *X. plagiatus* ; prothorax with two infusate patches ; elytra very finely aciculate, parallel, plane, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, very pale yellow, almost transparent, the triangular basal patch is very faint, the lateral band on each side is not well defined and often reduced to an infuscated line on each of the fifth, sixth, and seventh intervals which often disappear altogether, the transverse postical patch is made of irregular lines or dots, and the punctures on the posterior part of the third interval, and those on the fifth, sixth, and seventh intervals are discernible, but there is no tessellation. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm. ; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon, Hope Town). Found under stones.

XENITENUS INORNATUS.

Pale testaceous; the head and prothorax a little redder than the elytra; prothorax shaped as that of *X. plagiatus*, but the discoidal patches are not discernible; elytra nearly transparent, plane, finely punctato-striate with the intervals plane, and having a short, narrow, slightly infuscated line on each side of the suture at the base, and a moderately black band curving round the shoulder, running from below the base to some distance from the apex, broadening from about the median part and produced transversely at the end towards the suture, the seventh interval on which the lateral band runs has nine tessellated impressions; under side and legs almost transparent; abdomen infuscate at the apex. Length 6–7 mm.; width 2–2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Little Namaqualand, Klipfontein, O'okiep).

XENITENUS DEBILIS.

Pale testaceous; prothorax shaped as in the preceding species and without any discoidal patches; elytra parallel, finely punctato-striate the intervals plane, almost transparent, and with a deeply infuscate triangular patch in the centre of the base, and a lateral black band running on the fifth, sixth, and seventh intervals from a certain distance from the base to below the median part, where it is produced transversely towards the suture, which it reaches; the seventh interval is tessellated, and there are four punctures on the sixth interval and two or three on the fifth; under side pale yellow, the two apical segments black on the upper and under part. Length 5 mm.; width 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon).

XENITENUS DILUCIDUS.

Head, palpi, antennæ, prothorax, and legs pale yellowish red; head smooth, shining; prothorax shaped as in *A. singularis*, although slightly broader; elytra elongated, a little broader behind than in front with the sides straight, striate, with the striæ shallow, black, with an elongated yellowish-red patch reaching from the base, which it invades entirely, to a very short distance from the apex, and about one-half narrower there than at the base, outer margins narrowly edged with yellowish red; legs and pectus yellowish; abdomen infuscate. Length 6 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Vryburg), Zambezia (Salisbury).

XENITENUS LIMBATUS.

Testaceous red; prothorax narrow, longer than broad, slightly attenuated gradually towards the base; elytra elongated, parallel, plane, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, the seventh

interval with six hardly defined punctures, testaceous, with a lateral black band beginning at about one-third of the length, extending from the fifth interval to the outer margin and running behind along the posterior margin as far as the suture; abdomen infusate. Length 6-7 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

Closely allied to *X. dilucidus*; the prothorax is much narrower, and the lateral band on the elytra does not reach so near the shoulder.

XENITENUS TESSELLATUS.

Pale testaceous; head and prothorax a little redder than the elytra; prothorax longer than broad, with the outer sides nearly parallel, and a slightly infuscated longitudinal band on each side of the median groove; elytra subparallel, a little broader past the middle than at the base, plane, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals slightly convex, the second, fourth, and sixth on each side with broad, deep punctures, testaceous, with three bronze costæ on each side, and the intervals tessellated with brown; in some examples the brown tessellation has nearly disappeared in the median part of the disk; abdomen infuscated. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch), Zambesia (Salisbury).

GEN. COPTOPTERA, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1837, iii., p. 5.

Mentum with a long, sharp tooth in the middle, lateral lobes long, sharp; ligula narrow, setose at the tip, not emarginate, paraglossæ lanciform at the apex and slightly longer than the ligula; last joint of labial and maxillary palpi fusiform, truncate at the very tip; labrum long, bluntly triangular, incised at the tip; head very long behind the eyes; prothorax longer than broad, with the outer sides nearly straight; elytra elongated, either parallel or slightly amplified behind, plane, truncated subdiagonally behind; tarsi subfiliform, fourth joint incised; claws strongly pectinate, with four or five teeth on each side.

Synopsis of Species.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Head, prothorax, and elytra totally brown | <i>brunnea.</i> |
| Head and prothorax pale red; elytra with an infuscated suture and three faint, tessellated lines on each side | <i>angusticollis.</i> |
| Prothorax with two fuscous bands; elytra with the suture, three continuous and three tessellated bands on each side infuscated | <i>capicola.</i> |
| Head, prothorax, and elytra pale yellow; a short triangular black patch under the scutellum | <i>scutellaris.</i> |

Head, prothorax, and elytra very pale yellow; elytra slightly punctato-striate; anal segment black *tenella*.
 Elytra deeply punctato-striate *punctato-striata*.

COPTOPTERA BRUNNEA, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1837, iii., p. 5.

Head elongato-ovate, smooth, with two longitudinal impressions between the eyes, which are not prominent; prothorax a little broader than the head, as long as broad, hardly rounded laterally, slightly emarginate at the apex and with the posterior angles rounded and with a hardly defined depression on each side of the base; elytra elongated, slightly narrowed in the basal part, plane, striate, with the striæ crenulate, truncate, and slightly diagonal behind.

Hab. Cape, teste Chaud.

COPTOPTERA ANGUSTICOLLIS, Bohem.,

Plate III., fig. 7.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 47.

Head and prothorax pale yellowish red; head smooth, bi-impressed, narrowed behind, smooth, shining; prothorax twice as long as broad, narrower than the head, a little broader at the apex than at the base, very finely plicate transversely and with a median narrow groove; elytra twice as broad at the base as the basal part of the prothorax, slender, but gradually ampliased from the base to near the apex, pale yellow, with the first two intervals slightly infusate, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, and with a series of brown tessellated patches on the hind part of the third, fifth, and seventh intervals; under side and legs pale yellow. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Caffraria, teste Bohem.

COPTOPTERA CAPICOLA.

Head and prothorax pale brown; head smooth, bi-impressed, narrowed behind, shining; prothorax twice as long as broad, narrower than the head, broader at the apex than at the base, and somewhat although slightly rounded in the anterior part, very finely plicate and with an ill-defined median narrow groove, and two fuscous bands; elytra twice as broad at the base as the base of the prothorax, gradually ampliased from the base to near the apex where they are nearly twice as broad as at the base, not quite plane, striate, with the intervals as broad as the striæ, slightly convex, second, fourth, and sixth brown or slightly infuscated, and the three intervening ones with a series of tessellated

brown patches; suture and first interval slightly infusate; under side and legs pale yellow. Length 7–8 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Closely allied to *C. angusticollis*, Bohem., and mainly distinguished by the infuscated thoracic bands. The tessellation of the intervals of the elytra are much better defined and more complete.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Piquetberg).

COPTOPTERA SCUTELLARIS.

Pale yellow; head nearly smooth, somewhat darker in the anterior and posterior part than the prothorax, smooth; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, truncate at base and apex, with the outer sides straight, very slightly deplanated behind on the sides, finely grooved in the centre, and nearly smooth; elytra linear, one-third broader than the prothorax, with the shoulders slightly diagonal, plane, striate, with the intervals slightly raised, pale yellow like the prothorax, with a short triangular black basal patch, extending below the scutellum from the fourth interval to the other; suture slightly infusate; under side and legs pale yellow; abdomen fuscous. Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

COPTOPTERA TENELLA, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., 1848, p. 48.

Very pale yellow, with the head and pygidium a little infusate; head smooth, shining; prothorax about one-fourth longer than broad, a little broader at the apex than at the base, with the anterior part of the outer margin slightly rounded, shining, slightly aciculate, and with a fine groove in the centre; elytra almost linear, with the humeral angles slightly rounded, plane, slightly punctato-striate, with the punctures very shallow and the intervals very narrow; legs pale yellow; abdomen very slightly infusate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Frere).

COPTOPTERA PUNCTATO-STRIATA.

Pale yellow, with the head, labrum, and the antennæ, with the exception of the four basal joints, darker; head smooth, shining, elongated behind the eyes; prothorax one-third longer than broad, hardly attenuate laterally behind, faintly plicate on each side of the median groove; elytra parallel, but with the humeral angles sloping, plane, deeply punctato-striate, the alternating intervals with a series of punctures; pygidium slightly infusate; legs flavescent. Length 7 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Larger than *C. tenella*, Boh. ; the head is more elongated behind the eyes, the prothorax more parallel, and the punctures on the elytra, which are very shallow in *C. tenella*, are deep and closely set.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

GEN. METABLETUS, Schm.-Goeb.,

Coleopt. Birm., 1846, p. 38.

CHAROPTERUS, Motsch.

DROMOCERYX, Schm.-Goeb.

Mentum with a small median tooth, sometimes incised in the centre. Other generic characters as in *Dromius*.

Hab. *Metabletus* is represented in Europe, Asia, Egypt, India, Burmah, Canary Islands, and North America.

METABLETUS DISCIPENNIS, Motsch.,*

Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 232.

Shape of *M. pallipes*, Dej., but twice larger ; testaceous red, maculated with black, elongato-ovate, moderately depressed, shining ; head, antennæ, abdomen, and a broad part of the elytra piceous ; palpi, base of antennæ, tibiæ and femora pale testaceous ; prothorax subtransverse, narrowed behind in a curve, and with the posterior angles blunt ; elytra a little broader than the thorax, elliptic, distinctly striate, and truncated in a curve at the apex. Length 4 mm. ; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

METABLETUS FLAVICEPS, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 232.

Shape of *M. pallipes*, but four times larger ; testaceous red, elongato-ovate, moderately depressed, shining ; eyes, abdomen, and a triangular posterior patch on each side of the elytra piceous ; base of antennæ and femora pale brick-red ; head elongated ; eyes hardly prominent ; prothorax ovate, a little broader in front than the head, with the posterior angles very obtuse ; elytra nearly elliptic, distinctly striate, truncated, with a curve at the apex. Length 6 mm. ; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

* These two species, which are unknown to me, are in all probability identical with some of the species of *Dromius*. *M. discipennis* might prove to be the same species as *D. flavosignatus*.

GEN. DROMIUS, Bonelli,

Observ. Entom., i., 1809, tabl. synopt.

Mentum broadly excavated, without any median tooth; ligula used with the paraglossæ, which, like the ligula, are rounded at the apex; last joint of palpi fusiform and acuminate at the tip; labrum transverse, truncate at the apex; antennæ filiform; prothorax more or less truncate at the apex, and more or less slightly sinuate above the base, which is always straight, with the angles acute; elytra subparallel, elongated, plane; legs slender; tarsi narrow, fourth joint not incised; claws pectinate.

Hab. This genus has representatives in Europe, the Canary Islands, North and South America, India, Ceylon, Australia, and New Zealand.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra with a scutellary black patch, an elongated one on the disk incised behind, and a postical one on each side *flavosignatus*.

Elytra with a scutellary black patch, and the disk slightly infusate on each side *affinis*.

Elytra infuscated, with the exception of a diagonal humeral patch and a narrow streak on each side along the suture . . . *fuscus*.

Head, prothorax, and elytra metallic black; legs black . . . *capensis*.

Head, prothorax, and elytra metallic black; tibiæ flavescent . . *tibialis*.

DROMIUS FLAVOSIGNATUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., 1848, p. 49.

Antennæ, palpi, and legs light testaceous; head pitchy black, nearly smooth; prothorax subquadrate, being slightly narrower at the base than at the apex, with the apical and basal margins almost straight and the posterior angle acute, pitchy black, turning sometimes to brown, obsoletely aciculate, and grooved in the centre; elytra elongated, subparallel, with the shoulders moderately rounded, broader by one-third than the prothorax, a little ampliater behind, plane, faintly striate in the median part of the disk only, pale yellow, with a basal subquadrate infusate patch below the scutellum, an arrowhead-shaped discoidal one, and an extreme apical one reaching from near the suture to the outer margin, the yellow black ground consists thus of a lateral large anterior patch and a subtriangular undulate one past the middle; abdomen slightly infusate. Length 3-4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Oudtshoorn), Natal (Frere, Maritzburg), Transvaal (Zoutpansberg).

DROMIUS AFFINIS.

Antennæ slightly rufescent; palpi and legs very pale yellow; head black, nearly smooth; prothorax pale yellowish red, faintly

aciculate, of the shape and size of that of *D. flavosignatus*, but with a very narrow, almost invisible longitudinal groove; elytra elongate, subparallel, with the shoulders slightly rounded and a little broader past the middle than at the base, plane, faintly striate, the intervals a little more defined in the median part of the disk, pale yellow, with a black triangular patch below the scutellum and a cloudy slight infuscation in the dorsal part; lateral sides of abdomen darker than the centre. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

DROMIUS FUSCULUS.

Antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; head black, nearly smooth; prothorax identical in shape to that of the two preceding species, piceous black or very dark brown, hardly aciculate, and with a conspicuous longitudinal median groove; elytra elongate, with the shoulders slightly rounded, gradually amplified to long past the median part, where they are about one-third broader than at the base, plane, faintly striate, with four intervals in the median part of the disk raised, shining, infusate, with a yellowish diagonal humeral patch directed from near the scutellum towards the outer margin, and a streak of the same colour at about the median part extending on each side on the two intervals near the suture; under side infusate. Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

DROMIUS CAPENSIS, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, iii., p. 232.

Black, with a metallic sheen; antennæ and palpi black; head nearly smooth; prothorax a little sinuate in front, with the angles projecting, broader in the anterior part than at the base, the median part of which is slightly prolonged beyond the posterior angles, smooth, shining, with a narrow longitudinal median groove; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, with the anterior angles slightly rounded, plane, very faintly striate on the median dorsal part; under side and legs black; claws bipectinate on each side. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Worcester, Albany, East London), Natal (Frere, Escourt), Transvaal (Pretoria).

This insect resembles so much *Blechnus glabratus* of Europe that it is almost impossible to distinguish the two.

DROMIUS TIBIALIS.

Black, with a metallic sheen; antennæ and palpi dark brown; head smooth; prothorax short, a little sinuate in front, with the

angles projecting, broader in front than behind, lateral sides straight, posterior angles slightly recurved, smooth, shining, with a narrow longitudinal median groove; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, with the anterior angles slightly rounded and very faintly striate; femora black, with the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi flavescent. Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Very closely allied to the preceding species.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

GEN. KLEPTERUS.

Mentum broadly excavated, without any median tooth, lateral lobes short; ligula very short, quadrate, the paraglossæ very narrow, truncate at the apex, in line with the ligula; labrum very short, rounded in the anterior angles, and very slightly emarginate in the centre; last joint of maxillary palpi fusiform, the labial one much swollen and truncate obliquely; prothorax hardly sinuated in the anterior part, with the anterior angles much rounded, truncate at the base with the outer sides straight, and the posterior angles sharp but not projecting; elytra parallel, aciculated, deeply punctato-striate; claws pectinate.

Synopsis of Species.

Head, thorax, and elytra dark brown *consobrinus*.

Head and elytra dark brown; prothorax reddish *pallidicollis*.

KLEPTERUS CONSOBRINUS.

Head dark brown, deeply punctulate in the anterior part; the posterior smooth; antennæ and palpi slightly rufescent; prothorax dark reddish brown with the outer sides lighter in hue, plicate transversely, hardly sinuate at the base with the anterior angles much rounded, somewhat convex, deeply grooved in the disk with the outer sides much depressed behind, the outer margin very sharp and slightly recurved; elytra nearly parallel, truncate behind with the posterior margin sinuate on each side, very deeply and closely punctato-striate, the intervals very convex and finely aciculate; under side and legs pale brown, with the abdomen infusate. Length 7-8 mm.; width 3 mm.

KLEPTERUS PALLIDICOLLIS.

Head reddish brown, closely punctulate in the anterior part, with the apical part, the antennæ, and palpi rufescent; prothorax as in the preceding species, but entirely pale red; elytra nearly parallel, truncate behind, with the posterior margin sinuate on each side, punctato-striate with the intervals convex and aciculate; under side and legs pale brown, with the abdomen infusate. Length 6 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Differs from *K. consobrinus* not only in the colouring of the head and prothorax, but in the striation of the elytra, which is not so deep, and the punctures not so broad; the intervals are also not so highly raised.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. KLEPSIPHURUS.

Mentum broadly notched, without any median tooth but slightly sinuate in the centre; lateral lobes short; ligula broad, horny, a little emarginate at the tip, paraglossæ as long as the ligula, and slightly rounded outwardly; labrum short, notched in the middle; last joint of maxillary palpi fusiform, the labial one less so; head narrowed behind; prothorax hardly narrowed behind, the anterior and posterior angles not rounded, but the former more acute; elytra elongate, very little amplified behind, striate; claws pectinate.

KLEPSIPHURUS PUGNAX.

Head piceous, depressed on each side in the anterior part, very narrowed behind, quite smooth and shining; antennæ and palpi slightly rufescent; prothorax dark brown, very slightly broader at the apex than at the base, truncate at both ends, outer sides parallel, with the anterior angles very acute and the posterior one very slightly rounded, narrowly grooved in the centre with a small depression at each end of the groove, smooth, shining with a faint transverse plication; elytra elongated, nearly parallel, dark brown, shining, depressed, deeply striate, with the intervals moderately broad, and with a series of deep punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh; femora slightly rufescent, with the tibiæ dark brown. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Mozambique (Lourenço-Marquez).

GEN. ASTASTUS.

Ligula, paraglossæ, and mentum of *Metaxymorphus*, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi fusiform, much inflated in the centre, and acuminate at the tip; labrum short; joints of antennæ short and closely set, the second and third nearly equal; head ovate, with a distinct neck; eyes prominent; prothorax one-third longer than broad, broader at the apex than at the base, and with the sides nearly straight but for a small sinuation above the outer angle; elytra plane, elongated, truncate behind with the shoulders slightly rounded, and broader at the apex than at the base; tarsi slender, the fourth joint hardly incised; claws not pectinate.

I am not sure that this genus should come in the *Dromiidæ* section or the *Cymindidæ*, much more so as I have not been able

to examine thoroughly the ligula of the unique specimen that has come under my notice.

ASTASTUS DEBILIS.

Light brick-red, shining; head bi-impressed in the anterior part, and deeply plicated longitudinally; prothorax smooth, shining, with a very narrow median groove; elytra elongated, gradually amplified from the shoulder to the apex, where they are about one-fourth broader than at the base, nearly plane, faintly striate, with the intervals slightly costate; under side and legs pale yellow. Length 4 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand), Klipfontein.

GEN. AUTOMAIMUS.

Mentum moderately broad, notched, with a slight sinuation in the middle of the base; ligula a little shorter than the paraglossæ, the latter slightly projecting, truncate at the tip; labrum short, sinuate in front; head subquadrate, constricted behind; ultimate joints of labial and maxillary palpi fusiform, truncate at the tip; prothorax one-fourth broader at the apex than at the base; sides straight; elytra depressed, a little broader behind than in front, striate; claws not pectinate.

AUTOMAIMUS SINGULARIS.

Head pale yellowish red, smooth, shining, infuscated laterally behind the eyes; palpi black, with the tip flavescent; antennæ black, with the two basal joints reddish; prothorax one-fourth broader at the apex than at the base, with the outer sides straight, grooved in the centre with a small depression at each end of the groove, reddish, with the outer margins infuscate and very finely plicated transversely; elytra elongated, black, subopaque, a little broader behind than in front, with the outer sides straight, plane, slightly striate, with the intervals moderately broad; legs black. Length 6 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

GEN. LIONYCHUS, Wissmann,
Stett. Ent. Zeit., 1846, p. 25.

Mentum with a median tooth not bifid, but truncate at the tip; ligula and paraglossæ of *Dromius*; prothorax suborbicular on the outer sides, with the anterior angles projecting, the posterior ones acute, but the basal part sloping from the outer angle and prolonged behind; elytra obovate; legs long; joints of tarsi triangular, the three basal ones of the anterior legs broadly dilated; claws not pectinate.

Hab. Representatives of the genus are found in Europe, India, and Burmah.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra with a black margin; a marginal median black patch *cinctus*.
No marginal median black patch, but with a sinuate basal black band *basalis*.

LIONYCHUS CINCTUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1848, vol. i., p. 95.

Head and prothorax brassy; antennæ pubescent, black, with the two basal joints pale yellow; head nearly smooth; prothorax nearly one-half broader than long, truncate at the apex, with the outer sides crescent-shaped, the posterior angle much rounded and the median part of the base produced a little beyond the outer angles, faintly plicate, and grooved in the centre; elytra broader at the base than the prothorax at its widest, with the outer angles slightly rounded, hardly amplified behind, a little convex, smooth, with one or two faint striæ along the suture, pale yellow with a black narrow margin dilated into a round patch at about the middle and reaching the suture, the infuscation ascending a little the suture at the apical part; under side flavescent; legs black. Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Stellenbosch).

LIONYCHUS BASALIS.

Shape, size, and colouring of *L. cinctus*, but the three basal joints of the antennæ and also the tibiæ are flavescent; the sculpture of the elytra is identical, but the infusate margin is a little narrower, not dilated into a median marginal patch, and there is a basal sub-diagonal black line near the base which seems to consist of two elongated coalesced patches reaching from the suture to about the median part of the disk; under side black. Length $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{4}-1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

GEN. APRISTUS, Chaud.,

Enum. Carab. Cauc., 1846, p. 62.

Mentum with a small median tooth at the base; ligula short, broad, truncate, and sinuate at the tip, paraglossæ as long as the ligula and fused with it; palpi short, the last joint ovate, subacuminate at the tip; labrum transverse; head and antennæ as in *Dromius*; prothorax broadly cordiform, truncate at the base, posterior angles projecting, the four joints of the anterior tarsi slightly triangular; claws not pectinate.

Hab. The genus has representatives in Europe and North America.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra elongated, with the sides parallel	..	..	..	..	..	<i>latipennis.</i>
Elytra rotund, a little convex, very dark blue	..	..	..	..	..	<i>deceptor.</i>
Elytra subparallel, broad, greenish blue	..	..	..	..	..	<i>cyanellus.</i>

APRISTUS LATIPENNIS, Chaud.,
Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1878, p. 160.

Brassy; antennæ black, with the first joint slightly reddish; head finely punctured, bi-impressed between the eyes; prothorax cordiform, nearly twice as broad at the apex as at the base, the apical part sinuate with the anterior angles projecting, the posterior ones acute, very finely aciculate, and with a median longitudinal groove; elytra one-third broader than the prothorax at its widest, parallel for the greatest part of the length, slightly rounded behind, depressed, striate with the striæ nearly obsolete, and the intervals very finely aciculate, or rather very finely shagreened; legs black. Length 3 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch), Natal (Frere), Zambezia (Salisbury). Occurs also in Zanzibar.

APRISTUS DECEPTOR.

Black with a metallic tinge, or very dark cyaneous; head smooth; apical part of palpi flavescent; antennæ black, with the three basal joints and the tip of the last one slightly flavescent; prothorax cordiform, one-half broader than long, truncate at the base, a little convex on the disk, grooved in the centre; elytra gradually ampliased from the base to the apex, moderately convex and faintly striate; legs flavescent. Length 3 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Waterberg).

APRISTUS CYANELLUS, Bohem.

Lebia cyanella, Bohem., Vet. Acad. Förrh., 1860, p. 7.

Bluish green on the upper side, very dark blue underneath; the antennæ black, with the two first joints testaceous red; prothorax faintly although closely punctulate, grooved in the median part, cordiform, broader than long, truncate at the base with the outer angles straight; elytra gradually ampliased from the base to the apex, moderately convex and faintly striate; legs black. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Neighbourhood of Lake N'Gami.

Motschulsky has also published the diagnoses of three *Dromiidae*, one which he includes with doubt in the genus *Trichis*, and two for which he creates new genera, *Drymatus* and *Pazena*. I have not

been able to identify these species. I doubt if any one can do so from the descriptions given.

GEN. TRICHIS, Klug,
Symb. Phys., iii., 1831, t. 31.

TRICHIS (?) LATERIPICTA, Motsch.,
Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 240.

Shape of *Dromius marginellus*, but the elytra are longer and black behind, elongated, parallel, moderately convex, shining, and very pale testaceous; the eyes are black, and so is a hamate lateral band on the elytra, prolonged behind; palpi, two lines on the prothorax, and abdomen infuscated; head oblong, smooth, hardly narrowed behind, with the eyes moderately prominent; prothorax as broad as the head, subquadrate, attenuated in a curve behind, impressed in the centre, with the angles obtuse, nearly rounded with the sides hardly reflexed; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, four times as long, deeply subpunctato-striate, intervals almost plane and without punctures. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

GEN. DRYMATUS, Motsch.,
Etud. Entom., 1862, p. 53.

Dromiid with a robust head, convex, ovate, a little narrowed behind, and with a transverse impression; antennæ slender, longer than half the size of the body, the second joint longer than broad and half the size of the first, a little shorter than the third, which is as long as the others; last joint of palpi conical; labrum transverse, sinuate in the centre; mandibles strong; prothorax nearly quadrate, as broad as the head, slightly narrowed behind, arcuated on the sides, and the angles as obtuse as in *Badister*; elytra a little broader and three times longer than the head, almost parallel, and very truncate behind, showing the last abdominal segment, which is broad and rounded on the sides, striæ distinct but without punctures, intervals moderately convex; legs slender, femora swollen, especially the hind ones, reminding one of *Halticidæ*; the four joints of tarsi very small, triangular, hardly incised; claws without any pectens visible to the magnifying glass; no wings.

DRYMATUS TESSELLATUS, Motsch.,
Loc. cit., p. 53.

Elongated, subparallel, shining, fuscous red, with the head bronze black; the ten last joints of the antennæ, the abdomen, and the tarsi nearly black; median part of the prothorax subæneous; elytra pale

yellow, infuscated behind, striated, with the alternate intervals tessellated with dark brown. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

GEN. PAZENA, Motsch.,

Etud. Entom., 1859, p. 31.

Ligula elongate, slightly bilobate at apex; labrum square, covering the greatest part of the mandibles; antennæ thick, but not longer than head and prothorax together; basal joint longer than the following, moderately robust, the second one narrower and almost three times shorter than the first, third one a little longer than the second, and the two together as long as the first, fourth shorter than the second, conical and smooth like the three preceding, the fifth to the tenth hardly longer than the fourth, but broader, ovate, and pubescent, the eleventh as long as the third, ovate and acuminate at tip; eyes moderately projecting; prothorax slightly transverse and recurved laterally, cordiform with the posterior angles blunt, and obliquely arcuate, base truncate, basal part not produced behind; scutellum small, triangular; elytra broader than the prothorax, a little ampliate behind, and arcuate without any sensible sinuation, but not covering the last abdominal segment; they are regularly striate, the striæ finely punctured and the punctures very close; the intervals are convex; on the second stria is an impressed foveola situated about three-quarters of the length, and another on the third at about a third of the length from the base; the body is smooth on both sides, and in the male the joints of the anterior tarsi are dilated, triangular, the first and second are as long as broad, the third, a transverse one, is almost bilobate, the fourth bifid, and the fifth is the longest of all, with the claws divaricating and much pectinate; the last segment of the abdomen is broadly truncate, with a small carina in the median part of the posterior edge.

Hab. The species on which the genus is founded is an inhabitant of Java. I have not been able to identify either the genus or the South African species.

PAZENA PLAGIATA, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 224.

Facies of *Lebia chlorocephala*, but more robust, and with the head red; subovate, depressed, shining, testaceous red, with a broad infuscate lateral band, the six terminal joints of the antennæ black; head subquadrate; eyes large, prominent; mandibles robust; prothorax almost narrower than the head, quadrate, a little narrowed behind, slightly marginate, and posterior angles straight; elytra nearly double the width and three times the length of the prothorax, slightly dilate behind, deeply striate with the striæ slightly punctured,

with the disk impressed longitudinally on each side, apical part sub-arcuate, truncate; abdomen projecting. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

GROUP LEBIIDÆ.

Synopsis of Genera.

I.

Prothorax with the median part of the base produced beyond the posterior angles; ligula longer than the paraglossæ; labrum moderately long; fourth joint of tarsi incised or lobate; last joint of labial palpi securiform.

Mentum without any median tooth; claws not pectinate .. *Singiliomimus*.

Mentum with a sharp median tooth; claws pectinate *Phlæozetus*.

Last joint of labial and maxillary palpi fusiform or slightly truncate at the tip.

Mentum with a median tooth; labrum as long as broad; paraglossæ as long as the ligula *Lebia*.

Labrum longer than broad *Matabele*.

Ligula longer than the paraglossæ { *Promecochila*.
Astata.

Mentum without a median tooth; elytra somewhat convex .. *Lebistina*.

Ligula shorter than the paraglossæ; labrum long; claws not pectinate; fourth joint of tarsi not incised.

Mentum with a sharp median tooth; median part of the base of prothorax slightly produced behind; palpi abruptly truncate *Arsinoë*.

Base of prothorax nearly truncate; palpi rounded at the tip .. *Lobodontus*.

II.

Prothorax with the median part of the base not produced behind beyond the posterior angles.

Mentum with a median tooth; claws not pectinate; prothorax straight laterally; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax; paraglossæ broad *Thyreopterus*.

Labrum very long; paraglossæ narrow; prothorax cordiform .. *Catascopus*.

Mentum without any median projection; claws pectinate; paraglossæ longer than the ligula and surrounding it; prothorax broad, ampliate in the anterior part *Coptodera*.

Paraglossæ not longer than the ligula; claws not pectinate; prothorax with the median part of the outer sides conical *Pentagonica*.

Mentum with a slight median bifid projection; paraglossæ not quite as long as the ligula; claws not pectinate; prothorax not conical laterally *Haplopeza*.

GEN. SINGILIOMIMUS.

Mentum without any median tooth or sinuation, the lateral lobes acute, much slanting outwardly, the inner edge straight; ligula slightly longer than the paraglossæ, which are narrower with the

tip rounded; labrum short; antennæ with the second joint shorter than the third, the others subequal; labrum short; last joint of labial palpi subcylindrical, truncate at the tip, that of the maxillary moderately securiform; jaws denticulate inwardly; head short, ovate; prothorax short, not much longer than the head, the posterior angles very acute, broader at the apex than at the base and with the anterior angles rounded; elytra ovate, somewhat convex, with three punctures on the third interval, one below the bifid basal stria and near to it, the second one in the centre of the interval at about the median part, and the third one also in the centre of the interval and at the same distance from the apex as the anterior one from the base; legs moderately long; anterior and median joints of tarsi short, much shorter than the hind ones, the fourth joint hardly incised; the claws well developed and not pectinate.

Synopsis of Species.

Rusty red; elytra somewhat convex, with the posterior part black *posticalis*.
 Pale yellow; elytra plane *modestus*.

SINGILIOMIMUS POSTICALIS.

Rusty red, with the posterior part of the elytra black; antennæ rufescent; head closely and roughly punctured; prothorax very rugose and with a narrow median groove; elytra subovate, somewhat convex, deeply striate, with the intervals narrow and very convex, the black patch, the anterior edge of which is slightly sinuose, extends from the second third of the length to the apex; under side and legs rusty red, the two last abdominal segments are infusate. Length 5 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (O'okiep).

SINGILIOMIMUS MODESTUS.

Totally light yellow; head closely but not very deeply punctured; prothorax closely punctured and with a short median groove; elytra subovate, not convex, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals smooth and plane. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Svakop River).

GEN. PHLÆOZETUS, Peyron,
 Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1856, p. 715.

Mentum moderately broad, with a short sharp median tooth; ligula very slightly projecting above the paraglossæ, which are narrower, rounded outwardly, with the tip, and also that of the ligula, with moderately long bristles; last joint of labial palpi subfusiform,

truncate at the tip, that of the maxillary broadly securiform, hollow at the tip; antennæ subfiliform, second joint shorter than the third, the others subequal; labrum broader than long, slightly rounded at the tip; head narrowed behind the eyes, which are very prominent; prothorax broader than long, rounded in the anterior part, broader there than at the base, the posterior angles very sharp and projecting; elytra plane, subparallel, truncate behind, striate or punctato-striate, with three punctures on the third interval, one below the bifid basal stria and near to it, the second one in the centre of the interval at about the median part, and the third one also in the centre of the interval and at the same distance from the apex as the anterior one from the base; legs moderately long; anterior tarsi short, the fourth one broader than the third, bilobate, the lobes not very long; claws pectinate, number of teeth on each side of the claw varying from two to five.

Phlæozetus is represented in Southern Europe and Syria, but I know of some species found in Senegambia, and as yet undescribed; one species is also described from the Zanzibar mainland. Found under bark, and occasionally under stones. I captured once a large number of *P. præstans* in the crevices of the bark of a wattle, *Acacia melanoxylon*, the trunk and lower branches of which were teeming with larvæ and imagines of a lady-bird, *Rodolia Iceryæ*. This lady-bird had previously completely cleared the *Acacia* from myriads of the large Coccid *Icerya Purchasi*.

Synopsis of Species.

I.

Elytra yellow with black patches or bands.

A small sutural, post-median patch extending as far as the second interval *stigma*.

A triangular, sutural patch, the base of the triangle reaching the fifth interval *virgatus*.

The sutural black patch transverse, narrow and ascending the suture for a short distance *transversus*.

The sutural patch triangular, with the apex reaching the median part *dorsalis*.

The sutural patch not produced along the suture *ambulans*.

Post-median patch bisinuate in the upper edge, reaching the outer margin and sinuate on the posterior edge; suture with a narrow black band; elytra a little amplified behind *gentilis*.

External part of the post-median patch nearly obliterated, no sutural narrow band; elytra not amplify behind *mashunus*.

The sutural patch subtriangular, with the base of the triangle reaching the fifth stria on each side *simplex*.

The sutural patch spherical and reaching the fourth stria *plausibilis*.

The sutural patch subtriangular, reaching the third stria *signatus*.

The sutural patch cordiform, reaching the fourth stria *cordiger*.

A transverse, median, slightly sinuate band, projecting a little behind along the suture *fasciatus*.

A conical sutural band reaching the scutellum and dilated behind as far as the third stria *præstans*.

A transverse bisinuate fascia extending along the suture in a narrow triangle on the anterior part, and behind in a narrow line covering the first interval and reaching the apex *blandus*.

The transverse band very broad, produced triangularly towards the scutellum and with an ovate incision behind, near the suture *lætus*.

A posterior subquadrate patch reaching the fourth stria and connected behind with the outer margin by a narrow line . . . *venator*.

A posterior subquadrate patch reaching the fifth stria . . . *incertus*.

A posterior patch, slanting from the suture to the seventh stria, and rising a little from there to the outer margin . . . *posticalis*.

The posterior patch extending from the median part to the apex and bisinuate in the anterior part *præustus*.

The posterior patch shaped like a truncate cone, the base of which extends as far as the sixth stria *umbraculatus*.

II.

Head, prothorax, and elytra dark blue *cyaneus*.

PHLÆOZETUS STIGMA,

Plate V., fig. 14.

Antennæ, apical part of mandibles, and palpi flavescent; head punctulate, black with basal part slightly testaceous; prothorax pale brick-red, closely punctured, and with a deep median groove; elytra broader than the prothorax and with the anterior angles rounded, slightly ampliate below the middle, and a little convex on the upper part; finely but deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, pale yellow, with a slightly infusate basal patch on the third and fourth interval, and a sutural black submedian diamond-shaped one extending on each side as far as the third striæ*; legs pale yellow; anal segment black or infusate. Length 4 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

PHLÆOZETUS VIRGATUS,

Plate V., fig. 15.

Head and prothorax pale brick-red; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent, the three basal joints of the antennæ paler than the others; head and prothorax rugose; elytra broader than the prothorax, with the humeral angles rounded although projecting, and the outer sides nearly straight; broadly punctato-striate, with the intervals narrow and raised, pale yellowish red, with a slightly post-

* The basal infuscation is sometimes wanting, and the sutural patch is also a little broader at times than in the figure.

median sutural infusate patch extending on each side in the shape of a triangle, the apex of which reaches the sixth stria; under side pale yellow, with the two apical abdominal segments infusate. Length 4-4½ mm.; width 2½ mm.

PHLŒOZETUS TRANSVERSUS, Bohem.,

Plate V., fig. 11.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 57.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, and legs pale yellow, the joints of antennæ with long setæ; head and prothorax rugulose; elytra elongate, with the shoulders rounded and the outer sides nearly straight; narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, very pale yellow, with a transverse infusate post-median band extending as far as the sixth stria on each side and broader along the suture, where it ascends a little towards the median part; under side pale yellow. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Caffraria, teste Bohem.

PHLŒOZETUS DORSALIS,

Plate V., fig. 16.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, palpi, and legs brick-red, the two first-named parts rugulose; elytra elongate, parallel, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals broad and carinate in the centre, reddish yellow, with a subtriangular transverse patch extending at its broadest part, that is to say, along the suture, a little beyond the median part, and extending as far transversely as the outer margin and broadest on the first four intervals; femora a little paler than the tibiæ; under side pale yellow. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

PHLŒOZETUS AMBULANS.

Paler than *P. dorsalis*, with the elytra a little shorter, and proportionately broader; striæ on elytra slightly deeper, but the intervals equally convex; posterior black patch nearly identical, but broadly truncate in the anterior part instead of being produced triangularly along the suture, and also a little more sinuate in the sutural part of the posterior edge. Length 4¾ mm.; width 2¼ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

PHLŒOZETUS GENTILIS.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, palpi, and legs brick-red; head and prothorax rugulose; elytra subelongate, somewhat ampliate past the middle, moderately rounded at the shoulders; narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, nearly smooth, pale yellow, with

a transverse post-median narrow black band reaching diagonally from the suture to the outer margin, bisinuate on the upper edge and once on the lower, throwing a short sharp spear along the suture in the posterior part, while in the anterior one it is connected with the scutellum by a narrow sutural black line running on the first interval; legs and under side pale yellow. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

The shape of the post-median transverse black band is that of *P. blandus*, but narrower and more oblique from the suture to the outer margin, and the sutural line connecting the transverse band with the base is also narrower, and does not dilate into a basal triangular patch; the striation is also deeper.

PHLÆOZETUS MASHUNUS.

Colour, size, and sculpture of *P. gentilis*, but the elytra are a little more parallel, the punctuation of the striæ is identical, but the bisinuated post-median patch does not ascend along the suture, and the sinuate outer part extending from the fourth to the sixth interval is almost obliterated; apical part of the abdomen infusate. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

PHLÆOZETUS SIMPLEX,

Plate V., fig. 17.

Pale brick-red, shining; head and prothorax rugulose; elytra elongate, subparallel, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, of the same colour as the head and prothorax, and with an infusate triangular post-median patch, the apical part of which reaches a little short of the median part along the suture, and the basal part extends as far as the fifth striæ; under side and legs yellowish red. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

PHLÆOZETUS PLAUSIBILIS.

Head light brick-red, punctulate; prothorax and elytra pale yellow, the former part rugulose on the outer sides and behind; elytra elongate, subparallel, punctato-striate, with the punctures very broad, and the intervals plane, and with an oblong transverse black patch at equal distance from the median and apical part, reaching as far as the fourth stria on each side; under side and legs pale yellow.

Distinguishable at once from the broad punctures in the striæ; the dorsal post-median black patch is not unlike that of *L. simplex*, but not so broad and more spherical. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Fraserburg).

PHLŒOZETUS SIGNATUS,

Plate V., fig. 18.

Antennæ, legs, head, and prothorax pale brick-red, the two last parts rugulose; elytra elongated, subparallel, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, reddish yellow, with a post-median subtriangular patch extending on each side as far as the third stria; under side reddish yellow. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bedford).

PHLŒOZETUS CORDIGER.

Shape, size, colouring, and sculpture of *L. signatus*, but the post-median black dorsal patch is of a different form; it is heart-shaped, reaching at its broadest the fourth stria on each side, acuminate at the tip, but not reaching further down towards the apex than in *P. signatus*; three last abdominal segments infusate. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (De Aar).

PHLŒOZETUS FASCIATUS,

Plate V., fig. 19.

Antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; head and prothorax dark brick-red, both very rugose, principally the former; elytra elongated, subparallel, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals nearly plane, yellowish red, with a transverse almost median black band reaching from outer margin to outer margin, bisinuate on each side and broadest along the suture; under side yellowish; abdominal segments slightly infusate. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape (Cape District).

PHLŒOZETUS PRÆSTANS,

Plate V., fig. 20.

Antennæ, palpi, and legs pale yellow; head and prothorax pale testaceous red and both closely punctulate; elytra elongate, subparallel, narrowly although deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, pale yellow with the exception of the scutellary region, which is pale testaceous red, and with a narrow sutural black band reaching from nearly the base to about the median part, dilated there in an elongated more or less subquadrate patch reaching the fourth stria and narrowed behind along the suture, where it covers the first interval only; under side pale yellow. Length $5-6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2-3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

PHLŒOZETUS BLANDUS,

Plate VI., fig. 1.

Palpi, and the three basal joints of the antennæ pale yellow, the other joints infusate; head slightly plicate in front, punctulate, infusate in the anterior part, testaceous red behind; prothorax testaceous red with the outer margins yellowish, punctulate; elytra elongate, subparallel, very plane, with striated series of very shallow punctures with the intervals quite plane, pale yellow, shining, with a broad transverse black bisinuate band beginning at the median part, reaching from outer margin to outer margin, produced along the suture in an elongated triangular spur directed towards the scutellum, and behind in a narrow band covering the first interval only and very nearly reaching the suture; under side reddish yellow, with often the two apical abdominal segments more or less infusate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.; width 3 – $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon District).

PHLŒOZETUS LÆTUS,

Plate VI., fig. 2.

Palpi, four basal joints of antennæ, legs, head, and prothorax testaceous red; head very rugose in the anterior part, smooth behind; prothorax nearly smooth or very finely irregular; elytra elongate, subparallel, very shining, striate with a series of closely set shallow punctures, with the intervals quite plane, yellowish red, with a broad transverse band beginning at about the median part and reaching from one outer margin to the other, broader on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth intervals, and sending up along the suture a triangular band, the apex of which reaches the scutellum, and behind an infusate line covering the first interval and very nearly reaching the apex—there is besides a small round more or less evanescent infusate spot at the base on the third stria, which will be most probably wanting in other examples of the same species; under side pale yellow, with the three last abdominal segments infusate. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

PHLŒOZETUS INCERTUS,

Plate VI., fig. 3.

Palpi, antennæ, and head pale yellowish red; prothorax a little paler than the head, rugulose; elytra elongate, subparallel, narrowly striate, with the intervals plane, pale yellow, with a quadrate post-median infusate or black patch extending on each side as far as the fifth stria, but not reaching the apical part of the elytra; under side

pale yellow, with the three last abdominal segments slightly infusate. Length 6 mm. ; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hope Town).

PHLÆOZETUS VENATOR.

Palpi, antennæ, head, and prothorax of the same colour and shape as in *L. incertus* ; elytra elongate, subparallel, punctato-striate, with the punctures very distinct and the intervals somewhat convex, paler yellow than the head and prothorax, and with a quadrate post-median black patch reaching the fourth stria on each side, and with the posterior angle of the said patch produced into a narrow transverse band reaching the outer margin ; under side and legs pale yellow. Length 6 mm. ; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Kimberley).

PHLÆOZETUS POSTICALIS,

Plate VI., fig. 4.

Antennæ, palpi, legs, and head pale yellowish red ; prothorax a little paler than the head ; elytra elongate, subparallel, punctato-striate, with the punctures broad and the intervals plane, reddish yellow, with a posterior black patch broadly sinuate in the anterior part, reaching from the first stria to the outer margin and skirting the apical part ; under side pale yellow, the four apical segments of the abdomen infusate. Length 7 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape (Fraserburg).

PHLÆOZETUS PRÆUSTUS,

Plate VI., fig. 5.

Head, prothorax, and antennæ brick-red, the former part a little infusate in the anterior part ; prothorax rugulose ; elytra elongate, subparallel, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals raised, reddish yellow, with a posterior black patch slightly conical in the anterior part and extending from a little below the median part to the apical margin ; legs pale yellow, with the knees darker, the four apical abdominal segments infusate. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

PHLÆOZETUS UMBRACULATUS, Bohem.,

Plate VI., fig. 6.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 56.

Totally testaceous ; head and prothorax very rugose, the latter slightly infusate in front ; elytra elongate, subparallel, punctato-striate, with the intervals carinate, and with a subquadrate post-

median black patch stopping far short of the apex, and broader in the posterior part where it reaches the sixth stria instead of the fourth in the anterior part; apical part of abdominal segments, and often the two ultimate ones, infusate. Length $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere, D'Urban), Damaraland (Kookarra), Zambezia (Salisbury).

This species is closely allied to the preceding one, but the intervals of the elytra are more raised, and the post-median patch smaller and disconnected from the apical margin, whereas it invades the whole of the posterior part in *L. præustus*; I have, however, seen some examples from Salisbury in which the elytra were light brown, and darker in the posterior part where the transverse patch becomes ill-defined.

PHLEOZETUS CYANEUS.

Dark steel-blue, shining; first, second, and third basal joints of antennæ partly rufescent; head slightly punctured in the anterior part; prothorax slightly aciculate; elytra elongate, subparallel, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals plane; under side, palpi, and legs blue-black. Length $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony, Natal (Frere).

GEN. LEBIA, Latreille,

Hist. Nat. Ins., viii., 1804, p. 247.

Mentum moderately broad, with a median tooth more or less projecting and sometimes bifid; ligula and paraglossæ of equal length, setulose at the tip, soldered together, paraglossæ narrowing towards the tip with the outer side rounded and hirtose, the apical part as well as that of the ligula with long bristles; last joint of labial and maxillary palpi subfusiform and truncate at the very tip; labrum broader than long; antennæ subfiliform, second joint shorter by one-half than the third, the others subequal; head narrowed behind the eyes, which are very prominent; prothorax short, broader than long, more or less rounded in the anterior part, the posterior angles recurved slightly and projecting; elytra plane, subparallel, truncate behind, striate or punctato-striate, with two punctures on the third interval placed respectively at nearly equal distance from base and apex; legs moderately long; anterior tarsi short, the fourth joint either incised or broadly lobate; claws pectinate, the teeth not exceeding six on each side of the claw.*

Hab. The genus is represented in Europe, North and South America, Africa, Asia, India, Burmah, Java, Australia, and New Zealand.

* One of my examples of *L. insidiosa* has six well-defined teeth on each side, but in a second example the sixth basal tooth is hardly noticeable.

De Chaudoir in his 'Monographie des *Lébiides*,' Bull. Mosc., 1870-1, has divided in two sections the true *Lebiides*, i.e., *Lampriadæ* and *Lebiides*. In his "true *Lebiides*" he includes only such *Lebiidæ*, the palpi of which are never securiform, the antennæ never filiform, the labrum never incised, the claws never without serration or pectination, and the elytra always with two punctures on the third interval. He establishes also his two divisions, *Lampriadæ* and *Lebiidæ*, on the presence or absence of a process edging the inner side of the lateral lobes of the *mentum*, to which part he gives the name of "epilobe"; but the epilobes are more or less developed in different species of the same genus, and cannot thus prove to be a distinctive generic character; and I also agree with Horn, who says that he is prepared to state that there is no Carabid without epilobes.

In the group *Lampriadæ* he includes two genera, *Liopeza* and *Nematopeza*, which I think, perhaps wrongly (it is a matter of opinion), might be sunk in the synonymy list; and in the *Lebiidæ* he originates two new genera, *Promecochila* and *Astata*, which might be retained.

GEN. LIOPEZA, Chaud.,

Loc. cit., p. 144.

Mentum with the lobes appendiculate, the central part dentate, with the tooth broadly rounded and not articulate; antennæ slender, elongate, hairless at the base; tarsi elongate, slender, glabrous on the upper part, densely pilose underneath, in fact almost spongy, the fourth joint slightly emarginate (the diagnose based on a female example); claws elongate, slender, strongly dentate inwardly with five oblique, well-developed teeth, the basal one the smallest of all.

This includes one species only, i.e., *L. thoracica*, Bohem., the type of which I have been able to examine, and which differs from *Lebia* only in having more slender anterior tarsi, which are not "fere spongiosi," *l.c.*, p. 146; although the colouring is somewhat different from the South African *Lebia*, it is approximated by *Lebia speciosa*.

GEN. NEMATOPEZA, Chaud.,

Loc. cit., p. 146.

The diagnosis is almost the same as in *Liopeza*, and the author admits it and adds: "Although the generic characters of this group differ but little from those of *Liopeza*, the facies of these insects is very different: the eyes are more prominent, the prothorax is more transverse and more narrowed in the anterior part, the elytra are broader and shorter; most of the species have the same colouring of a yellow design on a brown or black background, the distinctive character is found in the length of the tarsi of *Liopeza*, and in the greater length of the median *mentum* tooth, which is also narrower."

While *Nematopeza* might be differentiated from *Liopeza* by attaching undue value to the distinctive characters here mentioned, I have been unable to differentiate them from *Lebia*, with the general facies of which they gradually assimilate; and although at one time I thought that the division might be made easier by the number of teeth on each side of the claws, I had to give up this arrangement when I found that *Nematopeza inconspicua* had four teeth, while *Lebia natalensis* had also four, &c.*; we have also seen that in *Phlæozetus*, the number of teeth vary much.

The two genera, *Promecochila* and *Astata*, might, I think, be retained. The main characteristic of the former is the shape of the *labrum*, which is very much elongated; in the latter the shape of the ligula and paraglossæ differs much from that of *Lebia*, and the general facies is more that of *Arsinoë* than of *Lebia*. It is doubtful, however, if this genus ought to be considered as well established. The student must use his own discretion.

Hab. *Lebia* occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and Australia†; and in a genus the constituents of each have such a wide range, we must expect to find slight variations in the generic character; thus the tooth in the centre of the mentum is more or less developed, sometimes very sharp or blunt, and even bifid; the fourth joint of the tarsi is either incised, crescent-shaped, slightly or very lobate‡; the number of teeth on each side of the claw varies even in the same species, owing to the presence of a basal dent, which often developes into a very perceptible claw; I have even found the number of the claws varying in the anterior, median, or posterior legs of one example.

Synopsis of Species.

I.

Elytra piceous or dark brown.

Elytra with the intervals moderately raised *immaculata*.

Elytra with the intervals very convex *fraterna*.

II.

Elytra with a humeral yellow patch on each side.

Head black.

A sutural black band extending on the first and second interval, and a posterior black patch covering half the disk *nobilis*.

* The teeth in the anterior claws do not seem to be as well developed as on the posterior legs; the basal one is generally shorter or sometimes hardly discernible.

† One species.

‡ In the *Nematopeza* this joint is very slightly incised, but there is a regular gradation; in the male there is always a tendency to more or less lobiform dilatation.

A narrow sutural black band, and a posterior black patch covering one-third of the disk *invicta*.

Elytra black, with a short basal yellowish patch extending from the interval to the outer side *Dregei*.

Head red.

Elytra black, with an elongate humeral yellow patch extending on the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals *modesta*.

III.

Elytra yellow, with a more or less well-defined Maltese cross-like black marking, the anterior longitudinal arm of which is longer than the posterior.

Head black.

Anterior arm long, the lateral ones disconnected from the median part and ascending the margin; no posterior arm.. .. *insidiosa*.

Anterior and posterior arms narrow, hardly connected with the lateral ones, which broadly invade the margins *plagiata*.

Elytra narrow, dorsal markings like *insidiosa*, but with no lateral marginal band *transvaalensis*.

An elongate quadrate basal black patch connected by a short broad sutural band, with a transverse ante-median broad band reaching from side to side *eximia*.

Head red or infusate.

Cross well shaped, the lateral arms not reaching the outer margins *adamantina*.

Posterior arm wanting; the lateral ones emitting a band along the outer margin as far as the shoulder *crucifera*.

Posterior arm wanting, no supra-marginal lateral band *natalensis*.

Anterior part of head black.

Dilated apical arm invading the posterior margin and ascending the lateral one *congrua*.

IV.

Elytra with a transverse post-median black band or sutural patch.

Head red.

A narrow transverse band reaching from side to side *amabilis*.

A sutural triangular patch reaching the sixth interval *peregrinator*.

The sutural patch reaching the sixth interval, but the apex of the triangle reaching much nearer to the base *discigera*.

The sutural patch broader in the anterior part, produced diagonally towards the middle along the suture, blunter and narrower behind *vagans*.

A post-median, subquadrate, infusate patch, hardly defined, and extending as far as the fourth stria on each side *dubia*.

A quadrate infusate patch extending as far as the fourth stria on each side, and ending close to the apical margin *debilis*.

Head black.

An elongate subtriangular black patch reaching at its base as far as the fourth interval on each side *imitator*.

V.

Elytra with an apical marginal black band.. .. . *inconspicua*.

VI.

Elytra pale yellow without any markings *fuscula*.

VII.

Head and elytra brassy green or metallic black; prothorax red.

Elytra metallic green; tarsi long, fourth joint not lobate . . . *thoracica*.

Elytra metallic black, fourth joint of tarsi lobate *speciosa*.

LEBIA (LIOPEZA) THORACICA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 54.

Head and elytra dark blue; the three basal joints of the antennæ, legs, and prothorax red, shining; head finely punctulate; labrum, palpi, and antennæ, with the exception of the three basal joints, black; prothorax broader than long, with the anterior angles much rounded, closely punctulate, and with a narrow, median, longitudinal groove; elytra about one-fourth broader than the prothorax and more than twice as long, with the anterior angles rounded and the outer sides nearly straight, plane, narrowly striate, with the intervals flat and very slightly punctulate; abdomen dark blue; femora brilliant red, with the tibiæ more or less infusate; tarsi slightly bristly underneath; claws with three teeth on each side; fourth joint of the anterior tarsi almost truncate at the tip. Length 6 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban), teste Chaud.

LEBIA (NEMATOPEZA) IMMACULATA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 51.

Nematopeza erythrodera, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., 1877, p. 147.

Head black, closely punctulate, antennæ rufescent with the two basal joints redder; labrum and palpi slightly reddish; prothorax dark reddish brown, one-third broader than long, with the anterior part of the outer sides much rounded, closely punctulato-plicate and finely grooved in the centre; elytra a little lighter in colour than the prothorax, nearly twice as broad at the base and nearly four times as long, with the outer sides nearly straight, moderately flat, narrowly striate, with the median part of the intervals subcarinate; under side ferruginous-red; apical abdominal segments infusate; legs ferruginous red, with the tibiæ darker than the femora. Length 8 mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban), teste Chaud.; Mashunaland (Salisbury).

LEBIA (NEMATOPEZA) FRATERNA.

The description of *L. immaculata* applies to this species, which differs, however, from the former in size, it being much smaller, in the shape of the elytra, which, instead of being subparallel, are gradually, although slightly, amplified from the humeral angle to

about three-fourths of the length, the intervals of the striæ are much more convex, the colour of the elytra is also darker, and the edge of the lateral margins is reddish brown. Length 5–8 mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown, East London).

LEBIA (NEMATOPEZA) DREGEL, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1870, p. 148, pl. i., fig. 3.

? *L. biplagiata*, Motsch., Bull. Mosc., 1864, ii., p. 227.

Head black, closely punctulate; antennæ infuscate, with the three basal joints reddish; prothorax reddish yellow, finely aciculate, one-third broader than long, with the anterior part of the outer sides much rounded, and the basal angles recurved and sharp, the disk with a narrow median longitudinal groove; elytra nearly broader by one-third than the prothorax at the base and three times as long, with the outer sides ampliate, punctato-striate with the intervals moderately convex, slightly convex, black with a yellow humeral patch extending from the outer margin to the fourth interval; abdomen infuscate. Length 7 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony.

LEBIA (NEMATOPEZA) NOBILIS, Bohem.,

Plate VI., fig. 16.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 52.

Head black, rugulose except behind; mandibles and three basal joints of antennæ yellowish, the other joints slightly infuscate; prothorax yellowish red, with the outer sides paler, the anterior part much rounded laterally; elytra about one-third broader than the prothorax at the base, subparallel, not at all convex, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, bright yellow or yellowish red, with a sutural black band covering the first two intervals from the base to short of the median part and merging into a black patch covering the whole posterior part; under side and legs reddish yellow; the whole abdomen black. Length 7 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Orange Free State (Boshof), Transvaal (Klerksdorp), Zambezia (? Salisbury).

LEBIA (NEMATOPEZA) INVICTA,

Plate VI., fig. 18.

Head black, punctulate; the three basal joints of the antennæ pale yellow, the others infuscate; prothorax pale reddish yellow, and of the same shape as the four preceding species; elytra one-third broader than the prothorax at the base, subparallel, slightly convex, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals hardly convex, yet

not so plane as in *L. nobilis*, yellow, with a sutural black band extending on the two first intervals on each side from the base to two-thirds of the length and merging there into a transverse band extending from side to side, reaching the apex and slightly jagged in the anterior part; legs and under side pale yellow; abdominal segments black. Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species much resembles *L. nobilis*; the elytra are, however, slightly more convex, and the posterior black patch covers only one-third of the length instead of nearly two-thirds.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

LEBIA (NEMATOPEZA) MODESTA, Bohem.,

Plate VI., fig. 17.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 51.

Lebia mashuana, Pér., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1892, vol. vi., part ii., p. 96.

Head, three basal joints of antennæ, apical part of palpi, legs, and median part of prothorax brick-red; head and prothorax punctulate, the latter is more quadrate than in the preceding species; elytra subparallel, somewhat convex, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals very convex and carinate in the centre, black, with a narrow, reddish sutural and marginal line and a humeral yellow band on each side reaching from the base to a little more than one-third of the length, extending on the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals at the base, and invading the third in the posterior part; under side yellowish red. Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Middle Limpopo).

LEBIA (? NEMATOPEZA) INSIDIOSA.

Antennæ, labrum, and palpi rufescent; head black, closely punctured; prothorax with the anterior angles much rounded as in *L. nobilis*, finely aciculate, brick-red in the centre, with the outer sides reddish yellow; elytra subparallel, hardly convex, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals slightly raised, yellow, with a sutural black band reaching from the base to a certain distance from the apex, covering the first two intervals on each side, dilated at base and apex in a subquadrate patch extending as far as the third interval, and a supra-marginal band running along the seventh interval from the base to about the middle, dilated triangularly from there for about one-fourth of the length as far as the fifth interval, and emitting occasionally a faint short spur towards the posterior sutural patch; legs pale yellow; abdominal segments black. Length 7–8½ mm.; width 3–4 mm.

The colouring of the elytra approximates that of *L. plagiata*,

Bohem., but neither the sutural nor the supra-marginal black bands reach the apex as they do in *L. plagiata*; the head is also black instead of being red, and the general facies is more elongated.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

LEBIA TRANSVAALENSIS.

Head, antennæ, palpi, and prothorax bright brick-red; head closely punctured, and with longitudinal plications alongside the eyes; prothorax slightly rugose; elytra elongate, subparallel, not very much broader than the prothorax at the base, striate, with the intervals convex, pale yellow, with a subquadrate basal black patch reaching the third stria on each side, narrowed at the apex and prolonged along the first sutural interval to a transverse band extending on each side as far as the third stria, and bisinuate on the apical edge, and a slight infuscated band on the lateral margin, better defined opposite the extremity of the posterior transverse band; under side pale yellow, the three last abdominal joints infuscate.

The dorsal markings resemble much those of *L. insidiosa*, the basal patch is more gradually acuminate towards the suture and also narrower there, the transverse band extends further on each side, the lateral marginal band is hardly defined, and the elytra are much more narrow. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Pretoria), Zambezia (Salisbury).

LEBIA EXIMIA.

Head, antennæ, palpi, and prothorax bright brick-red; head closely punctured, hardly plicate along the eyes; prothorax slightly rugose; elytra elongate, subparallel, one-third broader than the prothorax at the base, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals very convex, rugose, and briefly pubescent, pale yellow, with an elongato-quadrate black patch extending as far as the fourth stria on each side, reaching from the base to one-third of the length, and connected by a short but well-defined narrower sutural band extending as far as the third stria, with a wide black post-median band reaching as far as the inner part of the outer margins, and sinuate on each side on the anterior and posterior edge; three abdominal segments deeply infuscate; under side and legs pale yellow. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

LEBIA PLAGIATA, Bohem.,

Plate VI., fig. 15.

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 55.

Head, prothorax, antennæ, and legs brick-red or reddish yellow; prothorax with the anterior angles much rounded; elytra ampliate

from about the median part towards the apex, very slightly convex, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals a little convex, pale yellow or reddish yellow, with a sutural narrow infusate band reaching from base to apex dilated triangularly past the middle, and an infusate marginal band extending from the shoulder to the suture, and broadening at about two-thirds of the length in the direction of the sutural band so as to almost unite with it; under side and legs pale yellow, fourth joint of anterior tarsi lobate, lobes long, abdominal segments infusate or black. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; width 2–3 mm.

Boheman's type seems to me to be an immature specimen of a very small size; in my example the colour of the head and prothorax is redder, and that of the elytra deeper yellow, the intervals seem also more raised than in the type, but there can be no doubt as to it being the same as Boheman's species.

Hab. Zululand (Eshowe).

LEBIA ADAMANTINA,

Plate III., fig. 8.

Head, prothorax, and antennæ red; the head is punctulate in the anterior part, and slightly plicate alongside the eyes; prothorax aciculate, the anterior angles rounded; elytra subparallel, striate, the striæ narrow and smooth, the intervals plane, pale yellow, with a sutural and slightly post-median transverse black bands forming an elongated Maltese cross, the apical part of which is reduced to a supra-marginal band, wider but much more narrow than the anterior one, and the two lateral ends stop a little short of the outer margin; under side pale yellow, with the ultimate abdominal segments infusate; fourth joint of anterior tarsi slightly incised. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley).

LEBIA CONGRUA,

Plate VI., fig. 13.

Antennæ rufescent, with the three basal joints paler; palpi and legs pale yellow; head closely punctured, very dark red in the anterior part and lighter behind; prothorax with the anterior angles much rounded, finely aciculate, yellowish red, and more yellow on the outer sides; elytra subparallel, plane, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals convex, pale yellow with a sutural black band dilated at the base and past the centre, and emitting on each side a transverse band reaching and ascending and descending the outer margin, the posterior part of the sutural band is linear and reaches the apex, the posterior margin is infusate; under side pale

yellow; abdomen infusate at the tip; fourth joint of anterior tarsi lobate, lobes short. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

LEBIA CRUCIFERA, Bohem.,

Plate VI., fig. 14.

Ofvers. Vet. Ac. Förh., 1860, p. 7.

Antennæ, palpi, legs, and head brick-red, the latter closely punctured; prothorax with the anterior angles much rounded, finely aciculate, of a lighter red than the head, with the outer sides paler; elytra subparallel, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals raised and subcarinate in the centre, pale yellow with a sutural black band dilated at the base, coalescing at about the median part with a broad transverse band of the same colour bisinuate on the upper and lower edge, and a lateral narrow black band covering the eighth interval and part of the outer margin from the humeral angle, until merging in the transverse fascia; under side pale yellow, apical abdominal segments infusate; fourth joint of the anterior tarsi lobate, lobes long. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Damaraland.

LEBIA NATALENSIS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1870, p. 220, pl. i., fig. 32.

Antennæ, palpi, head, and prothorax reddish yellow; head finely plicate lengthway; prothorax with the anterior angles rounded, aciculate, and with a short plication in the anterior margin, a little paler than the head and with two infusate patches on the disk; elytra elongate, a little ampliate behind, striate, the striæ smooth, with the intervals convex, pale yellow, with a quadrate black basal patch extending on each side as far as the fifth stria, a narrow sutural line and a transverse post-median band bisinuate on upper and lower edges, and reaching the outer margins; under side pale yellow. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Maritzburg, D'Urban).

LEBIA AMABILIS,

Plate VI., fig. 10.

Head brick-red, closely punctulate except on the neck, which is smooth; prothorax yellowish red, faintly aciculate, the outer angles slightly rounded; elytra subparallel, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, pale yellow with a post-median transverse band reaching from one outer margin to the other, broader near suture on the first and second intervals, and with a narrow infusate line on the first interval reaching from the posterior edge of the transverse black band to the apex; under side pale yellow, with the last

segment of the abdomen infusate; fourth joint of the anterior tarsi lobate, short, with the posterior ones incised only. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon).

LEBIA PEREGRINATOR,

Plate VI., fig. 7.

Head nearly smooth, yellowish red; antennæ rufescent, with the three basal joints lighter red; prothorax yellowish red, subquadrate, with the outer angle slightly rounded, nearly smooth on the disk, but with the outer margins somewhat plicate; elytra subparallel, striate, with the intervals plane, pale yellow with a post-median subtriangular sutural black patch, the base of which reaches the sixth stria and an often indistinct infusate patch on the second and third intervals a little below the base; under side and legs pale yellow; two last abdominal segments infusate; fourth joint of the anterior and posterior tarsi bilobate; lobes broad and moderately long. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony, Namaqualand (O'okiep).

LEBIA DISCIGERA, Chaud.,

Coleopt. Novit., 1883, p. 18.

Alike in shape and colouring to *L. peregrinator*, but without the basal infusate patch on each side of the elytra, the black discoidal patch runs along the apex of the suture to about one-quarter of the length towards the base, and to about two millimetres of the apical margin, extends transversely as far as the sixth interval and gradually decreases in width up to that point; fourth joints of the anterior and posterior tarsi broadly bilobate. Length $7\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Caledon, teste Chaud.).

LEBIA VAGANS,

Plate VI., fig. 8.

Size, shape, and colouring of *L. discigera*, to which it is closely allied, but the dorsal median black patch is differently shaped; the anterior edge is oblique, ascending along the suture to about one-third of the length, while the other angle is also slightly produced along the fifth interval, the patch becomes more quadrate behind, where it emits on the first and second interval a band reaching to a short distance from the apex; three of my examples have a small, rounded, basal infusate patch on the third and fourth intervals. Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Prieska, Carnarvon, Albert).

LEBIA DUBIA.

Size, shape, and colouring of *L. vagans* ; differs only in the shape of the post-median discoidal patch, which is infusate, ill-defined and elongato-quadrangle, beginning at about the median part and extending behind on the first, second, and third intervals to a short distance from the apex ; legs and under side as in *vagans*. Length 7 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhague).

I have seen one example of that species only, and might prove to be a *L. vagans* more or less immature ; but I doubt it.

LEBIA IMITATOR,

Plate VI., fig. 9.

Head and neck black, smooth, shining, with the labrum, palpi, and the three basal joints of elytra pale yellow ; prothorax reddish yellow, faintly plicate laterally, smooth on the disk, slightly broader in the anterior part than behind, and with the anterior angles slightly rounded ; elytra subparallel, striate, with the intervals almost plane, pale yellow, with a subtriangular elongated patch, the apex of which begins at about one-third of the length from the base, and the broadest part reaches the fourth stria, the basal part of the triangle is also produced further down on the first and second intervals ; under side pale yellow, with the abdomen infusate, the fourth joint of all tarsi broad and lobate. Length 6 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Burghersdorp).

LEBIA INCONSPICUA,

Plate VI., fig. 11.

Antennæ, head, and prothorax pale yellowish red ; head closely punctured ; neck smooth ; prothorax much rounded in the anterior angles and closely aciculate ; elytra subparallel, striate, with the striæ faintly punctured and the intervals plane, pale yellow, with a posterior transverse black band one-fifth of the length in width reaching the apex and emitting in the anterior part a short quadrangle patch on the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals ; under side pale yellow ; abdomen infusate ; fourth joint of all tarsi bilobate, lobes short. Length 5 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

LEBIA DEBILIS,

Plate VI., fig. 12.

Head pale yellowish red, smooth in the centre, punctulate lengthways along the eyes ; antennæ and palpi flavescent ; prothorax pale yellow, a little broader in front than behind, with the anterior angles

rounded, scarcely aciculate on the disk, and with the margins rugulose; elytra subparallel, very flat, striated, with the intervals plane, pale yellow, with a discoidal, post-median, quadrate, black or infusate patch extending on the first four intervals, encroaching a little on the fifth, the posterior edge of that patch does not reach the apex; under side pale yellow; abdominal segments infusate; posterior tarsi with the fourth joint short and lobate. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Kimberley).

LEBIA FUSCULA, Chaud.,
Bull. Mosc., 1871, p. 221.

Chaudoir compares this species with *L. turcica* in his description, *loc. cit.*, and adds: Head and disk of the prothorax brownish, the edges of the last-named part ferruginous yellow; elytra yellowish brown, lighter in colour towards the base and along the lateral sides; epipleuræ, under side, legs, palpi, and antennæ of a moderately light yellow; edges of the abdominal segments and also the apical one infusate. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban), teste Chaud.

LEBIA SPECIOSA.

Head black, very closely aciculate; palpi black; antennæ fuscous, with the three basal joints slightly rufescent; prothorax brick-red, very finely and closely punctulate; elytra black, with a faint greenish tinge, striate, with the intervals plane and finely and closely punctulate; pectus and abdomen black; legs red; fourth joint of the anterior tarsi broadly bilobate. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

LEBIA PICIPENNIS, Motsch.,
Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 226.

Facies of *Lebia cyanocephala* but larger, and with the elytra piceous, oblong, subdepressed, hardly shining, ferruginous-red; elytra piceous, black; head and prothorax roughly punctate, the latter reflexed, with the posterior angles straight; elytra broader than the prothorax by one-half, subparallel, deeply striate, the striæ punctate, and the third one bifoveolate, apical part truncate subobliquely; pygidium very prominent, testaceous red and carinulate longitudinally in the middle (male). Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

This species might be identical with *L. immaculata* or *L. fraterna*.

GEN. ASTATA, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1871, p. 204.

Mentum with a median not very long triangular tooth; ligula subacuminate at the tip, longer, narrower than the paraglossæ which broaden outwardly from about the median part, have long bristles and are rounded at the tip; prothorax and elytra of *Lebia*; claws pectinate, with seven or four teeth on each side, the basal one very small; fourth joint of tarsi not dilated but bilobate.

A representative of this genus is found on the Zanzibar mainland, and it is probable that another is found in Old Calabar.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra black, with a dorsal longitudinal band and a posterior round red patch on each side *gentilis*.

Elytra black, with a median and postical red round patch on each side *tetragramma*.

Elytra black, with a small reddish patch on each side of the base *picipennis*.

ASTATA GENTILIS.

Head black; palpi, and three basal joints of antennæ reddish, the other joints black; head very closely punctured; prothorax light brick-red, a little broader in front than behind, very finely and closely punctured; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, nearly parallel, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals plane and very briefly pubescent, black, with a yellow band running on the fifth and sixth intervals, reaching from the base to the middle and broadening towards the suture at the apex, a subquadrate juxta-sutural yellow patch on the second, third, and fourth intervals, the extreme edge of the outer margin from below the base to a short distance from the rounding of the posterior part is also yellow; abdomen black; legs pale yellow; claws with four long teeth on each side. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle).

ASTATA TETRAGRAMMA, Chaud.,

Plate VI., fig. 20.

Bull. Mosc., 1871, p. 205, pl. i., fig. 14.

Antennæ rufescent, with the three basal joints pale red; head and prothorax brick-red, and both very rugose; prothorax a little broader in the anterior part than behind; elytra nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, subparallel, striate, with the striæ narrow and smooth and the intervals very convex, black, with two yellow, subquadrate patches on each elytron, a narrow macula at the base and the median part of the edge of the outer margin yellowish red;

the anterior dorsal patch begins at about one-fourth of the length, reaches about the median part and extends from the second to the fifth striæ, and the posterior one, slightly smaller than the anterior and close to the apex, extends on the first, second, third, and fourth intervals; under side and legs brick-red. Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

Chaudoir considers *Lebia immaculata*, Bohem., to be a variety of *A. tetragramma*; it is not so, and had he seen Boheman's type he would not have made that error.

ASTATA PICIPENNIS, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, ii., p. 226.

Head and prothorax brick-red, the latter with two very distinct black spots; antennæ, palpi, and legs rufescent; prothorax as in *A. tetragramma*; elytra nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, elongate, but ampliate past the middle, striate with the intervals very convex and subcarinate, black, shining with a very short basal flavescent patch, the outer margin has also a narrow flavescent band reaching from the humeral angle to about the median part; under side flavescent. Length 9 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Isipingo).

Chaudoir in his Monograph., *loc. cit.*, says, when treating of *A. tetragramma*, that the two anterior yellow patches are sometimes missing, and that the elytra are often quite black, and it is to that variety that *L. immaculata*, Bohem., *L. picipennis*, Motsch., and probably *L. hypoxantha* belong. The first-named species is not what Chaudoir supposed, and the second one is distinct from *A. tetragramma* on account of the ampliation of the elytra, which are not parallel as in *A. tetragramma*; the basal yellowish patch is also a little larger.

GEN. PROMECOCHILA, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1871, p. 157.

Mentum with a broad median tooth; ligula elongato-ovate, rounded at the tip; the paraglossæ narrow, nearly as long as the ligula and rounded at the tip; mandibles projecting, slightly curving in at the apex; labrum much longer than broad and narrowed in front; antennæ with the four basal joints much more slender than the others; prothorax nearly as long as broad; elytra subparallel; fourth joint of all tarsi spongy underneath, lobate, the lobes broad; claws with three teeth on each side.

The shape of the labrum is the most distinctive feature of that genus. According to De Chaudoir, it is the only true Lebiid in which the labrum is longer than wide.

Synopsis of Species.

Head, prothorax, and elytra dark green	<i>capensis.</i>
Head, prothorax, and elytra black	<i>nigra.</i>

PROMECOCHILA CAPENSIS, Chaud.,

Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1835, p. 439.

Metallic green on the upper part, excepting the labrum, epistoma, antennæ and palpi, which are black; head slightly punctulate in the centre; prothorax nearly as long as broad, a little broader in the anterior part than behind and faintly plicate; elytra subparallel, deeply striate, with the intervals plane and finely aciculate; under side and legs very dark green. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (East London), Transvaal (Leydenburg).

PROMECOCHILA NIGRA.

Totally black, shining; head very slightly punctulate; prothorax with the outer sides nearly straight for three-fourths of the length, the anterior angles slightly rounded and very faintly plicate; elytra subparallel, deeply striate, with the intervals plane and very finely aciculate. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Differs from the preceding species in colouring only; the elytra are, however, a little more deeply striate.

Hab. Natal (Frere).

GEN. MATABELE.

Mentum broadly emarginate, with the median part subdentate, inner part of the lateral lobes nearly straight, ampliate in the middle outwardly, the apical part slightly oblique; ligula horny, subrounded at the tip and bisetose; the paraglossæ united with it, equally broad but a little shorter, the apical part plurisetose and slightly oblique; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi subcylindrical, a little attenuate at the tip, which is truncate; labrum moderately long, longer than broad; head straight, eyes very prominent; prothorax rounded in the anterior part, straight from there to the posterior angle, median part of the base produced behind; elytra elongato-quadrangle, nearly plane, deeply sinuate in the apical part, with the posterior angle very sharp and projecting; legs moderately long; tibiæ deeply grooved in the inner upper part; last joint of tarsi deeply incised; claws pectinate, with nine teeth on each side.

The shape of the mentum, ligula, and paraglossæ is almost the same as in *Lebia*; the base of the prothorax is also produced behind,

but the general facies and colouring are different; and the shape and size of the labrum are identical with that of *Arsinoë*.

MATABELE MIRANDA.

Black, shining; head closely and finely punctured; prothorax rounded in the anterior part, nearly straight from above the median part to the posterior angle, which is sharp, median part of the base produced behind, lateral outer margins recurved, disk slightly depressed laterally, the depression deeper in the posterior part and scrobiculate all over; elytra elongato-quadrate, a little broader past the middle than at the shoulders, which are very slightly rounded, deeply sinuate at the apex, with the lateral posterior angle sharp and projecting a little, almost plane, narrowly striate, with the intervals broad, the median part a little convex, and with two series of deep irregular punctures, the three usual punctures on the third interval distinct in spite of the others, black, very shining, and with two transverse bright yellow patches on each side, the anterior one, equidistant from the base and median part, reaches from the second to the ninth interval and consists of coalescing bands, the one on the second interval is very short, and that on the fourth is projecting forward more than the others, the posterior one reaches only the eighth interval and is more transverse, and the band on the third interval is very short; under side piceous, black; abdominal segments briefly pubescent. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Buluwayo).

GEN. LEBISTINA, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, ii., p. 227.

Mentum without any median tooth or sinuation, the lobes much rounded outwardly and diverging inwardly; ligula horny, broadly rounded at the tip, which bears a few setæ; paraglossæ membranaceous, as broad as the ligula, a little shorter, with the outer sides sloping, last joint of maxillary, and labial palpi fusiform and truncate at the tip; labrum transverse, truncate, and with six setæ in front; antennæ with the three basal joints quite hairless; prothorax broader than long, rounded in the anterior angles; elytra broader than the prothorax, gradually amplified behind, more or less convex and striate, and with two punctures on the third interval; legs short; tarsi triangular, the fourth one incised, all thickly clothed with short hairs underneath; claws pectinate, the number of teeth varying in number, eight on each side in *L. caffra* and six in *L. sanguinea*.

Hab. *Lebistina* is represented in Senegal and the Zanzibar mainland.

Synopsis of Species.

Totally red, with the legs black *sanguinea*.

Prothorax and elytra pale yellow, the former with two black spots and the latter with a black sutural band and two patches on each side, the posterior one disconnected with either suture or outer margin *caffra*.

Elytra with the posterior patch connected with the suture and reaching nearly the outer margin *suberuciata*.

Prothorax without any black spots; elytra with a juxta-sutural black band reaching neither base nor apex *Holubi*.

LEBISTINA SANGUINEA, Bohem.

LEBIA SANGUINEA, id.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 50.

Head very dark red, closely plicate lengthways; antennæ and palpi black; prothorax broader than long by one-third, with the outer sides straight and rounded in the anterior angles, finely plicate, dark brick-red, with the outer margins lighter; elytra brick-red, not very shining, subelongate, gradually ampliased from below the humeral part to a little past three-fourths of the length where they are nearly one-fourth wider than at the base, a little convex, striate with the striæ narrow, faintly punctured, and the intervals plane, broad, and each one with one series of shallow punctures; under side pale red, legs and tarsi black, teeth of claws long. Length 9 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (Rikatla), Zambezia (Salisbury).

LEBISTINA CAFFRA, Chaud.,

Plate. VI., fig. 20.

Bull. Mosc., 1877, i., p. 220.

Head and labrum brick-red, closely and deeply punctured; antennæ black, with the first joint red; palpi black; prothorax one-third broader than long, very rugose, reddish in the centre, with two black discoidal patches, and the anterior and outer margins yellow; elytra subelongated, ampliased gradually from the shoulder to past three-fourths of the length where they are one-third broader than at the base, convex, striate, with the striæ shallow and the intervals plane and closely punctured, pale yellow, with a sutural black band covering the first and second intervals on each side, acuminate at the apex, and expanding at the base in a subquadrate patch, reaching the fourth stria, and on each side a small humeral oblong patch, and a much larger elongate one beginning at about the medium part of the disk, ending at a short distance from the apex, and extending from the third stria to the inner edge of the outer margin; under side red, femora red, with the apical part as well as the legs and tarsi black. Length 13 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern), Zambezia (Middle Limpopo, Buluwayo).

LEBISTINA SUBCRUCIATA, Fairm.,
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1894, p. 314.

Ovate, ampliate behind, moderately convex, hardly shining, rufous with the elytra more yellowish, and having a subquadrate scutellary black patch, and also a large transverse one past the middle, reaching nearly outer margins, and connected with the basal one by the sutural band, there is also an oblong humeral black spot on each side and the sinuation of the posterior margin is moderately well defined; the antennæ, with the exception of the first joint, the knees, tibiæ, and tarsi are black; head closely punctured with small transverse impressions between the antennæ; palpi black; prothorax transverse, short, with the sides rounded, finely and closely punctured, finely rugose, slightly striate in the middle of the disk, with the outer sides somewhat broadly depressed with the margin raised, and the posterior one oblique on each side with the angles acute and straight; scutellum ogival with the apex acute, punctulate; elytra moderately ample, broadly truncate behind, finely striate on the upper part, striæ smooth and intervals plane, with moderately close punctures; under side almost smooth, femora moderately thick, tibiæ with a moderate groove. Length 9 mm.

Hab. South Africa (Ovampoland).

LEBISTINA HOLUBI.

Head brick-red, closely and deeply punctured; antennæ and palpi totally black; prothorax one-third broader than long, brick-red, very rugose; elytra subelongate, gradually ampliate from the shoulder to past three-fourths of the length where they are broader by one-fourth, somewhat convex, striate, with the striæ shallow and the intervals broad and roughly punctured, brick-red with a dorsal black band beginning at a distance from the base and reaching short of the apex, covering the second, third, and fourth intervals, but acuminate in the anterior part; under side reddish brown, femora red with the apical part, the tibiæ and tarsi black.

Shape and sculpture of *L. caffra*, but a little more elongated. Length 12 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Marico).

GEN. ARSINOË, Castelnau,
Etudes Entom., 1835, p. 58.

Axinopsophus, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., 1837, pt. 3, p. 9.

Mentum broadly emarginate with the lateral lobes straight inwardly, median part with a long, triangular tooth; ligula short, horny, gradually amplified towards the apex, truncate at the tip

and bearing two long setæ; paraglossæ fused with the ligula, but longer, rounded externally at tip, but not bending over the apex of the ligula; last joint of palpi subfusiform but broadly truncate at the tip; labrum subquadrate, slightly sinuate in front, and with three long bristles on each side, mandibles long, sharp, and curved at the tip; antennæ filiform; head with a short neck, eyes prominent; prothorax short, broader than long, the anterior angles rounded, the median part a little amplified with the basal angles sharp and protruding, the base slightly produced backward in the middle, or straight; elytra plane, truncate at the base with the outer sides parallel, slightly rounded towards the posterior part and truncate at the apex; joints of tarsi decreasing in size from the basal one, the fourth small, not incised, posterior tarsi longer than the median ones; claws not pectinate.

Found under dead bark, or in damp or moist places in the short grass.

Hab. The genus is represented on the West Coast of Africa (Gaboon).

Synopsis of Species.

Prothorax red, the base slightly produced backwards.

Elytra black.

Each elytron with a rounded yellow spot below the shoulder, and another above the apex, near to the suture.. .. *quadri-guttata*.

A yellowish red submedian spot on each side of the suture, and a patch of the same colour underneath *caffa*.

Elytra cyaneous.

Each elytron with a quadrate, yellow supra-apical patch on the suture *egregia*.

Elytra cyaneous, without any yellow markings *distinguenda*.

Prothorax black, or reddish black, the base straight.

Elytra black.

Each elytron with an ovate, subdiagonal humeral yellowish patch, and a smaller supra-postical one, also ovate, on each side of the suture *notabilis*.

Each elytron with a broad, humeral yellowish patch, and a moderately broad, sutural, subtriangular one on each side of the suture, and coalescing there with the one on the opposite side *plausibilis*.

Each elytron with a narrow, sinuated, transverse yellow band near the base, and a narrow subtriangular sutural one above the apex coalescing with the band on the opposite side.. *fraterna*.

ARSINOË QUADRI-GUTTATA, Castelnau,

Plate III., fig. 9.

Etudes Entom., 1835, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Axin. quadrisignatus, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., iii., 1837, p. 10.

Head deeply punctulated, labrum and anterior part of the head black, posterior part red; apical part of the last joint of the palpi,

and the first (sometimes the base of the second) joint of the antennæ red, the other joints infuscated; prothorax red, short, punctulated, the outer sides recurved, more deeply punctured, the margins acute; scutellum red; elytra deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, punctured, the third one from the suture with three broad punctures, one below the basal part, the second one above the median part, the third one above the apex, black, moderately shining, and on each side of the anterior part a small, sub-elongated or ovate yellow patch extending from the fourth to the sixth interval, and sometimes also on the third, and a supra-apical rounded patch of the same colour extending from the second to the fourth, and sometimes to the fifth interval; under side pale yellow, femora yellowish red, with the apical part and the tibiæ deeply infuscated; apical segments of abdomen infuscated. Length 8-9 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch), Natal (D'Urban, Frere), Zambesia (Salisbury).

ARSINOË CAFFRA.

Head deeply punctured above the epistome, anterior part from the apex of the labrum to between the eyes black, the posterior part red; prothorax red, punctulated, the punctures broader on the outer sides which are recurved with the margins acute; scutellum red; elytra deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals plane and punctured, the third interval with two broad punctures, one in the anterior part, the other one above the apex, black with a bluish tinge, and having on each side a small, irregular, not well-defined reddish patch a little below the median part, extending from the third to the fifth interval, and a subquadrate one, also not well defined, below the first, extending from the fourth interval to the suture, where it coalesces with the patch on the opposite side; under side reddish with the abdomen black; femora red, with the apical part black; tibiæ black; tarsi reddish. Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

ARSINOË EGREGIA, Pér.,

Plate VII., fig. 7.

Head deeply punctured, the anterior part black, the posterior red; apical part of the last joint of the palpi red; first, and sometimes second joint of antennæ red, third and fourth black, the others infuscated; prothorax red, punctulated, the punctures broader on the outer sides, which are recurved with the margins acute; elytra deeply striato-punctate with the intervals plane and punctured, the third one with one broad puncture a little above the median part, and another above the apex, bluish black, shining, and having on

each side a post-median, broad, ovate yellowish-red patch, extending from the suture to the fourth interval, and coalescing at the sutural part with the patch opposite ; under side red ; abdomen black ; femora red, with the apical part black ; tibiæ and tarsi black. Length 9 mm. ; width $3-3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Frere, Newcastle), Zambezia (Salisbury).

ARSINOË DISTINGUENDA.

Head deeply punctured, the anterior part black, the posterior red ; antennæ infuscated, the two basal joints red ; prothorax red, punctulated, the punctures broader on the outer sides, which are recurved with the margins acute ; scutellum red ; elytra short, broad, deeply punctato-striate with the intervals punctured, plane, the third one from the suture with three conspicuous, broad punctures, one below the base, another at about the median part, and the third one above the apex, cyaneous blue without any yellow markings ; under side red ; abdomen black ; femora red, black at the apex ; tibiæ black. Length 9 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay).

ARSINOË PLAUSIBILIS.

Head deeply punctulated, black, with a somewhat rufescent, indistinct patch on the vertex ; antennæ rufescent, basal joint red ; prothorax black, finely punctulated, the punctures broader on the outer sides which are recurved with the margin acute and reddish brown ; elytra deeply striato-punctate, with the intervals finely punctulated, plane, the third one from the suture with two punctures, one at about the median part, the other above the apex, black, shining, and having on each side a broad, lateral, orange-yellow patch extending from the third to the eighth interval, slightly produced backwards on the third interval, connected with the base on the fourth and fifth, and a supra-postical, subtriangular patch, the apex of which is directed towards the base, extending from the suture to the fifth interval, and coalescing at the suture with the patch on the opposite side ; under side and legs very dark brown. Length 10–11 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

ARSINOË NOTABILIS.

Head black, with a slightly rufescent patch on the apex ; antennæ rufescent ; prothorax black, with the margins reddish, finely punctulated, the punctures broader on the outer sides, which are recurved ; elytra elongated, deeply striato-punctate, with the intervals finely punctulated, plane, the third one from the suture with two punctures,

one at about the median part, the other one above the apex and having on each side below the base a subovate yellow patch extending from the fourth to the seventh interval, slightly invading the third, and produced nearer the base on the fifth and sixth intervals, and also an almost round patch above the apical part, extending from the second to the fourth interval; under side infusate, legs and tarsi pale red, with the knees infusate. Length 12 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Transvaal.

ARSINOË FRATERNA.

Head deeply punctured, very dark brown, almost black, with a rufescent patch in the middle, antennæ rufescent; prothorax almost black, but slightly rufescent on the disk, punctulated, the punctures broader on the outer sides, which are recurved with the margins acute; elytra finely striato-punctate with the intervals plane and punctured, the third one with two punctures, one above the median part, the other above the apex and having on each side a narrow, sub-basal band reaching from the second to the eighth interval, produced nearer to the base on the sixth interval, and a semi-circular, somewhat irregular supra-postical patch nearly enclosing a round spot of the background above the postical part, with the centre of the patch produced in a short, broad line directed upwards on the third interval; under side and legs reddish brown. Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury), Ovampoland (Omrromba).

Motschulsky has described another species which he says is very near *Arsinoë quadriguttata*, but smaller, more shining, with no distinct punctuation, and with three broad testaceous patches, the posterior one of which extends across the suture a little in front of the apical part. The description might answer to that of *Lobodontus gentilis*.

ARSINOË TRIMACULATA, Motsch.,

Etud. Entom., 1862, p. 50.

Depressed, subparallel, shining, testaceous red; abdomen and elytra piceous black, the latter with three testaceous yellow patches ($1\frac{1}{2}$), margin also testaceous; head and prothorax impunctate; elytra deeply striate, striæ punctate, intervals subconvex, sparsely punctured. Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

GEN. LOBODONTUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1842, vol. iv., p. 841.

Mentum of *Arsinoë*; ligula moderately long, horny, gradually amplified towards the apex, truncate at the tip, bearing two setæ;

paraglossæ broader than the ligula and singly rounded at the apex ; ultimate joints of maxillary and labial palpi cylindrical ; prothorax, elytra, and legs as in *Arsinoë*.

Hab. The genus is represented in Senegal.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra with a humeral yellowish-red patch near the base and a sutural one in the posterior part.

Head and prothorax black, posterior angle acutely recurved *trimaculatus*.

Head and prothorax red, posterior angle not much recurved *gentilis*.

LOBODONTUS TRISIGNATUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1842, iv., p. 121.

L. trimaculatus, Chaud., l.c., 1848, i., p. 121.

Head punctulated, black ; labrum, palpi, and antennæ reddish, the four basal joints of the latter redder than the rest ; prothorax black, slightly rufescent on the outer margins which are sharp, posterior angle much recurved ; elytra punctato-striate, with the intervals punctured, slightly convex, the third one from the suture with a broad puncture above the apical part, black, shining, outer margin with a series of broad punctures and narrowly edged with reddish brown, and on each side an elongated subhumeral yellow patch reaching from the base to about one-third of the length, extending from the fourth to the eighth interval, and a supra-apical, subquadrate patch as long as the anterior one but not reaching quite the apex extending from the suture to the fourth interval, and coalescing at the suture with the patch on the opposite side ; legs and under side dark red ; abdomen slightly infusate. Length 7 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony, Natal.

LOBODONTUS GENTILIS.

Head, prothorax, and antennæ red ; head deeply punctulated ; prothorax short, punctulated, the outer sides recurved, deeply punctured, the margins acute ; scutellum red ; elytra deeply punctato-striate with the intervals punctured, plane, the third one from the suture with two broad punctures, one in the anterior part and the second one above the apex, black, shining, with the outer margins red, and on each side a red, quadrate patch reaching the base and extending from the third to the seventh interval, also a subquadrate supra-postical one reaching from the third interval to the suture where it coalesces with the patch on the opposite side ; under side and legs red ; abdomen infusate. Length 5–7 mm. ; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere), Zambezia (Salisbury).

Although closely allied in general facies and colouring to the

preceding species, the shape of the ligula differs: the paraglossæ being not longer, whereas in *L. quadrimaculatus* the paraglossæ are not longer than the ligula and singly rounded above it.

GEN. HAPLOPEZA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 63.

Mentum articulate, median part shallow, broad, with a bifid very short tooth, lateral lobes nearly perpendicular inwardly, acute at tip, and short; ligula broad quadrate, bisetose at tip; paraglossæ narrow, adhering to the ligula, a little sloping at tip and not longer; maxillæ much falcate at tip, bristly inwardly; palpi slender, last joint sub-cylindrical, the labial one rounded at tip, the maxillary truncate; labrum short, head narrowed into a short neck, eyes very prominent, antennæ long; prothorax very short, broader than long, truncate at both ends, outer margins recurved; elytra elongato-quadrate, rounded at the shoulders, sinuate behind, and without any dorsal puncture; legs slender, tarsi long, claws simple, fourth joint of anterior tarsi not incised.

H. VIOLACEA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 63.

Moderately dark blue, shining, elytra slightly violaceous, the three basal joints of antennæ dark blue, the other joints and also the legs black; head small, almost smooth, labrum very short, a little rufescent; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, depressed laterally and basally, hardly raised in the median part of the disk, which is slightly plicate transversely, while the lateral and basal depressions are rugose, the outer margins are recurved, slightly sinuate above the base, with the posterior angle sharp, gradually rounded and very slightly aculeate at the first lateral setigerous puncture; elytra elongato-quadrate, but a little narrower at base than at apex, parallel, not much sinuate behind, plane striate with the intervals smooth or nearly so, plane and without any puncture. Length 8 mm.; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. THYREOPTERUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., vol. v., 1831, p. 445.

Mentum broad, with the lateral lobes straight inwardly, and a triangular, robust, long median tooth; ligula narrow, horny, slightly amplified, almost truncate at the apex and bearing two setæ, paraglossæ broad, membranaceous, projecting far above the apex of the ligula, singly obovate at the tip, but not surrounding the ligula at the apex; last joint of maxillary and labial palpi cylindrical; pro-

thorax almost quadrate (*flavosignatus*), or with the sides rounded and the basal part narrower than the apex (*limbatus*); elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, depressed, punctato-striate, with the intervals plane, no puncture on the third, and the suture ending in a moderately blunt spine; tarsi subfiliform; claws not pectinate.

Hab. The genus is represented in Africa (Senegal, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar), Madagascar, Mauritius, India, Burmah, Ceylon, and Borneo.

Synopsis of Species.

Each elytron with a lateral sub-basal transverse yellow patch,
and a supra-apical one } *flavosignatus*.
. } *luteicornis*.

Each elytron without any yellow band or patches, but with the lateral margins testaceous yellow *limbatus*.

THYREOPTERUS FLAVOSIGNATUS, Dej.,

Plate VII., fig. 9.

Spec. Col., vol. v., p. 446.

T. maculatus, Chaud., Bull. Mosc., 1837, iii., p. 12.

Head black, plicate between the eyes, punctulated behind and with a median impression in the centre; antennæ with the four basal joints infusate, and red at the tip, the others rufescent; prothorax nearly trapeziform, with the anterior angles slightly rounded, punctulated, finely grooved in the centre, slightly deplanated on the outer sides, with the lateral margins acute, but not much recurved, black, with the outer margins reddish, faintly plicate transversely, and briefly pubescent; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, truncate at the base with the humeral angles rounded, the outer sides a little amplified in the centre, narrowly striated, with the intervals broad, plane, punctulated, each puncture bearing a very short, flavescent hair, outer margins with a series of broad, distant punctures, and with five long distant setæ—one below the shoulders, the second one above the median part, the third one above the apical outer angle, and two in the posterior margin; black, moderately shining, and having on each side a yellow sinuate patch extending below the base from the third to the seventh interval, and a supra-apical one extending from the suture to the fifth interval, coalescing at the suture with the patch on the opposite side, narrowed on the first and second interval, and longer on the third, fourth, and fifth; under side and legs very dark brown, femoræ pale red, black at the apex. Length 9–11 mm.; width 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Grahamstown), Natal (Malvern, D'Urban, Escourt), Transvaal (Potchefstroom), Ovampoland (Omrromba).

THYREOPTERUS LUTEICORNIS, Chaud.,
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. xii., p. 144.

Closely allied to *T. flavosignatus*; the eyes are equally protruding, and the prothorax has the same shortened shape, but the outer sides as well as the posterior angles of the latter are a little more rounded, the yellow patches on the elytra extend further on, the anterior one reaching the eighth stria, the posterior one the seventh and is produced further back towards the apex, so that the incision on the suture is deeper; the antennæ are a little shorter and ferruginous yellow without any spots; the tarsi and all the inner part of the legs of the same colour as the antennæ. Length 9 mm.

Hab. South Africa, near Cape of Good Hope, teste Chaud.

THYREOPTERUS LIMBATUS, Bohem.,
Insect. Caffr., vol. i., p. 77.

Head brick-red, with the labrum and the palpi yellowish red and the mandibles black; antennæ yellowish red; prothorax short, hardly longer than broad, slightly rounded on the outer sides, and moderately narrowed at the base with the outer angles rounded and obtuse, moderately convex on the disk, very slightly plicate transversely, grooved longitudinally in the centre, testaceous red, with the whole of the disk very deeply infuscated; scutellum black; elytra twice as broad as the prothorax, truncate at the base, with the shoulders rounded, the outer sides straight, very slightly convex on the upper part, narrowly and deeply striated, with the intervals plane, broad, black, with the outer margins narrowly testaceous; under side and legs yellowish red; the sides of the pectus infuscate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

GEN. CATASCOPUS, Kirby,
Trans. Linn. Soc., 1825, p. 94.

Mentum broad, the lateral lobes diverging slightly, a small median, not very sharp, tooth, in the median part of the base; ligula slender, horny; the paraglossæ membranaceous, much longer than the ligula, straight inward and outward, but not surrounding the apical part of the ligula; last joint of the maxillary and labial palpi subcylindrical; labrum very long, with six long setæ at the tip; the four basal joints of the antennæ glabrous; prothorax cordiform; elytra truncate at the apex, with the shoulders slightly rounded, the lateral sides nearly parallel, sinuate towards the outer posterior angle, and the posterior margin produced diagonally towards the suture, third interval with three punctures; tarsi hairy underneath; claws not pectinate.

Hab. This genus, which includes species from the Malay Archipelago, New Guinea, Australia, India, Burmah, North America, and Africa, is represented in South Africa by one species only, ranging from Natal to the Zanzibar mainland.

CATASCOPUS RUFOFEMORATUS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1837, iii., p. 9.

C. affinis, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 78.

Brilliant emerald green on the upper part; labrum and mandibles black; antennæ rufescent, the first and second basal joints red; head with the anterior part finely plicate on the vertex and slightly punctulate behind; prothorax short, a little broader in the anterior than in the posterior part, rounded on the sides with the angles sharp, the disk with a sinuate, transverse impression in front and behind, and a deep, median, longitudinal groove ending at both ends in a small round impression; sides of the disk slightly raised; scutellum black; elytra truncate at the base with the humeral angles a little rounded, slightly broader in the basal than in the apical part, the lateral sides nearly straight from the shoulder to the outer posterior angle, which is very prominent, the basal margin produced diagonally from the outer angle to the suture, which is ending in a broad, blunt tooth, moderately plane, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals a little convex, the third one with three distinct, broad punctures, bearing a flavescent hair, the outer margin is somewhat violaceous and has three very long setæ, one below the shoulder, one at about the median part, and another above the outer posterior angle, while the posterior margin has one at about the middle, and the other close to the suture; under side black or very deeply infusate; femora red; tibiæ dark red, sometimes black. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ –11 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Malvern), Zululand (Eshowe), Transvaal (Potchefstroom, Middelburg), Mozambique (Rikatla).

GEN. COPTODERA, Dej.,

Genera Coleopt., i., p. 273.

Mentum broad, with no median tooth; ligula slender, very long, horny; the paraglossæ membranous, broad, much longer than the ligula, surrounding it at the apex and notched at the tip; last joint of palpi subcylindrical, slightly acuminate at the tip; mandibles long; labrum long, narrowed at the apex and slightly incised; antennæ subfiliform; prothorax short, transversal, the base nearly straight, and the outer sides recurved with the margins acute; elytra depressed, punctato-striate, with the intervals convex, the outer sides nearly straight, the outer postical angle acute and the

posterior margin produced obliquely towards the suture which is acute at the apex; legs moderately long; tarsi setulose underneath, decreasing gradually, the fourth joint not incised; claws pectinate.

Hab. This genus is represented in North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Archipelago, Africa, Madagascar, Burmah, Ceylon, and China.

Synopsis of Species.

Head and prothorax very dark brown, the latter broadly edged with yellow; elytra yellow, with a basal black band, a transverse median, sinuate one, and a narrow sinuate black line above the apex { *notata*.
equestris.

Head and prothorax red, black bands on the elytra as in *notata*, but the posterior black line reaching the apex *amænula*.

Head and prothorax black, marginated with yellow; elytra black with the outer margins yellow, and on each side two or four small sinuate patches of the same colour in the apical part *fasciata*.

COPTODERA NOTATA, Bohem.,

Pl. vii., fig. 8, Insect. Caffr., i., p. 58.

Head black; palpi, antennæ, and labrum rufescent; head sub-punctulated; prothorax short, nearly twice as broad as long, black on the disk and pale yellow on the sides; elytra broader than the prothorax, rectangular, deeply punctato-striate, with the intervals carinate; pale yellow, with three transverse black bands: a basal one, produced in a blunt triangle below the scutellum, a broad median one, connected along the suture with the point of the basal one, extending from the suture to nearly the outer margin, longer and rectangular along the suture, narrowed in the median part of the third interval, broadening on the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth intervals, and connected along the outer margin with the basal band, and a trisinuated, narrow, supra-apical one, often disconnected and replaced by three patches on each side, one in the outer apical angle, the second a little higher on the fourth and fifth interval, and the third one on the suture; under side and legs pale yellow, the sides often infuscated. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; width 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Frere), Transvaal (Potchefstroom?), Zambezia (Salisbury).

COPTODERA EQUESTRIS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 59.

C. spilota, Motsch., Bull. Mosc., 1864, iii., p. 222.

Almost identical with *C. notata*, differs from it, according to Boheman, mainly in the head being more deeply aciculated, the anterior

transverse basal black band is broader, and so is the supra-apical one; the body underneath is black.

Boheman in his description, *loc. cit.*, assumes that the colour of the elytra is black with yellow patches, instead of yellow with transverse black patches, as I do, and he thus describes the difference between *C. notata* and *equestris* as follows: The yellow macula on each side of the anterior part is smaller, further removed from the base and outer margin, and the posterior fascia is also narrower.

Hab. Caffraria (interior).

COPTODERA AMENULA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 60.

Head and prothorax, palpi and antennæ red; head subpunctulated; prothorax short, nearly twice as broad as long; elytra broader than the prothorax, rectangular, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals convex, the third one from the suture with two somewhat indistinct broad punctures, one above the median part the other above the apex, pale yellow with three transverse black bands as in *C. notata*, the basal band is broader, the black line connecting the median patch with the basal one along the outer margin is broader, and the apical one is broader, strongly biemarginate on each side and reaches the apical margin; under side deeply infuscated; legs pale yellow. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Caffraria.

COPTODERA FASCIATA, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., i., p. 61.

Head, prothorax, and elytra black, with a slightly greenish tinge; antennæ and legs flavescent, the tibiæ slightly infuscate; head deeply aciculate as far as the neck; prothorax of the same shape as *C. notata*, but a little more angular laterally near the middle, and also more sinuate above the basal angle, outer margin broadly flavescent; elytra elongate, a little ampliate past the median part, punctato-striate with the intervals convex but not carinate, glabrous, and with two bisinuate yellowish fasciæ on each elytron; the anterior one is sometimes entirely wanting, or is reduced to a mere dot, but when not obliterated it reaches from the second to the eighth stria, and is longer on the third and fourth intervals. The posterior one is strongly bisinuate, reaches from margin to margin, and is produced along the suture to a short distance from the apex; under side infuscate. Length 6-7¼ mm.; width 3-3½ mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

Easily distinguished from *C. notata* by the less parallel elytra, the punctures of the striæ which are not so deep, and the intervals which are convex, not carinate.

Besides these four species, De Chaudoir has given the description of another species which he believes to be South African, but without being sure of it, and Motschulsky has also described two more, one of which, *C. fuscata*, is believed by Chaudoir to be allied to *C. equestris*, Bohem.

COPTODERA FUSCATA, Motsch.,

Bull. Mosc., 1864, p. 223.

Facies of *Lamprias chlorocephala*, but with a smaller head and prothorax, colour fuscous; ovate, convex, moderately shining, fuscous brown, with the mouth, palpi, antennæ, and legs lighter brown, sides of the prothorax recurved, posterior angles straight, elytra deeply striate. Length $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

I have not been able to obtain the description of *C. deplanata* of the same author, and De Chaudoir has no conception of what species it can be.

COPTODERA TETRASEMA, Chaud.,

Mem. sur les Coptodérides, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1869, vol. xii., p. 189.

Resembles the *C. crucifera* on account of the spots on the elytra, but the colour is different, and the elytra are not dentate; head and prothorax rufous, with the clypeus and the outer sides of the prothorax lighter; antennæ, palpi, and mouth rufous; labrum lighter in colour; elytra dark brown, shining, two spots on each elytron, the anterior one is a little smaller, and the posterior one not much denticulate behind; the under side is light brown, with the sternum in the middle, and the base of the abdomen yellowish; legs rufous, femora a little darker towards the median part. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. ? South Africa.

GEN. PENTAGONICA, Schm. Göeb.;

Coleopt. Birm., p. 47.

Mentum, without any median tooth, the lateral lobes sharp and diverging; ligula broadly triangular, with the apical part obtuse, bisetose; the paraglossæ very narrow, hardly longer than the lateral angle of the upper part of the ligula, fused with it and ciliated with short bristles; antennæ pubescent, as long as two-thirds of the body, the tips of the joints with moderately long bristles, first joint thick, club-shaped, second and fourth of equal length, fourth shorter than the third, the others twice as long as broad and not slender, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi fusiform, acuminate at the tip; labrum moderately long, covering the mandibles; head narrowed behind in a distinct neck; eyes large and very pro-

minent; prothorax truncate in front and behind, with the lateral sides triangular; elytra elongate, subparallel, truncated behind; legs moderately long; tarsi slender, very slightly hairy underneath, gradually decreasing in size, the fourth one very short, not incised; claws slender, not pectinate.

Hab. This genus occurs in North and South America, Burmah, Ceylon, and Hong Kong, and Dr. Gestro has quite lately described an African species from the Galla country.

PENTAGONICA ELEGANS, Pér.,

Plate VII., fig. 10.

Antennæ, palpi, and head black, opaque, the neck reddish; head with a very faint median groove, and smooth; prothorax pentagonal, with the outer margins recurved, finely grooved longitudinally in the centre, pale red, with a small round discoidal black spot on each side of the median groove; scutellum reddish; elytra elongate, nearly parallel, slightly ampliate behind, with the apical part truncate, nearly straight, depressed, punctato-striate, without any puncture in the third interval, pale yellow, with a sutural black band extending as far as the third stria on each side, from the base to two-thirds of the length and continuing from there along the suture only as far as the apex, the discoidal part from about the middle backwards is slightly infusate, and the apical margin black; this sutural band is a little broader near the base, where it extends as far as the fourth stria; under side and legs pale yellow; abdomen infusate. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury), Natal (Escourt).

GEN. GLYPHODACTYLA, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1837, vol. vii., p. 9, and 1850, p. 372.

Mentum broadly notched, with a robust, very sharp tooth in the middle; ligula narrow, rounded at the apex, the paraglossæ a little longer than the ligula, and bluntly triangular at the tip, last joint of maxillary and labial palpi a little longer than the penultimate one, and ovate; labrum quadrate, notched, the right mandible with a median inner tooth; prothorax nearly round, a little sinuated at the apex; elytra oblong, plane, truncate behind, twice as broad and three times as long as the prothorax; tarsi depressed, with a longitudinal, well-defined impression on the second, third, and fourth joints; claws pectinate.

This genus, which is not known to me, seems to be closely allied to *Leptosarcus*, from which it is differentiated by the shape of the last joint of the palpi, the shape of the prothorax (although this is

not a sufficiently good generic character), and the impression on the upper part of the tarsi.

GLYPHODACTYLA FEMORALIS, Chaud.,

Loc. cit., p. 9.

Black, with the antennæ, palpi, legs, and tarsi rusty red; head smooth, with two longitudinal impressions between the eyes; prothorax broader than the head, nearly as broad as long, sinuate in front, with the sides rounded, truncate at the base, with the posterior angles much rounded, finely plicate transversely, slightly convex, with a median longitudinal groove and a small depression on each side of the base, the outer sides depressed, with the margins much recurved near the base; elytra plane, deeply punctato-striate, the intervals slightly raised, the third one with two punctures, the first in the anterior part, the second one at the apex, the outer margin with an interrupted series of deeper punctures. Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope, teste Chaud.

TRIBE TETRAGONODERIDES.

Mentum with or without a median tooth; ligula broadening at the tip, truncate; paraglossæ broader than the ligula, and produced beyond it in a broadly ovate lobe; claw of the maxillæ surmounted by a moderately thick lobe; antennæ filiform; elytra ovate or elongato-ovate; anterior tarsi of the male with the three basal joints dilated; tibiæ, with two long apical spines, longer in the intermediate and posterior ones.

Synopsis of Genera.

Mentum, with a median tooth.

Elytra suborbicular; labrum deeply emarginate in the centre *Cyclosomus*.

Elytra elongate, or elongato-ovate; labrum slightly emarginate at the apex; tarsi of intermediate legs dilated *Tetragonoderus*.

Mentum without a median tooth.

Elytra elongato-ovate; tarsi of intermediate legs not dilated *Tilius*.

GEN. CYCLOSOMUS, Latreille,

Régn. Anim., ii., 1829, p. 334.

Base of mentum filled with a triangular tooth, a little incised at the apex, half as long as the lateral lobes; ligula narrow, broadening at the tip; the paraglossæ longer, and produced in a globose lobe; antennæ filiform; labrum broadly emarginate at the apex; prothorax, with the apical part crescent shape, the base truncate, broader than the apex, and the outer sides curving gradually from

apex to base ; elytra one-fourth broader than the prothorax, with the lateral angles much rounded, and also the posterior part moderately convex ; legs moderately long, the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male lamellate underneath, the three basal ones dilated, the angle of the first one much produced outwardly, that of the second less so ; claws not pectinate ; prosternum produced behind in a sharp lobe, which does not reach the mesosternum.

Hab. The genus is represented in India and Ceylon.

CYCLOSOMUS BUQUETI, Dej.,

Spec. Col., v., p. 812.

C. equestris, Bohem., Insect. Caffr., i., p. 189.

Head dark bronze, closely punctulate ; antennæ rufescent, with the first basal joint and also the palpi red ; prothorax metallic green, margined with yellowish red, finely punctulate, with a median longitudinal narrow groove, and a round depression on each side a little above the base, and at equal distance from the median groove and of the outer margin ; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at the base, and somewhat rounded below the shoulders, moderately convex, narrowly striate, with the intervals broad, plane, and smooth, yellowish red, with a transverse basal band reaching the fourth stria on each side the suture and on each side three bronze green patches, the first dorsal patch, a median one, is more or less quadrate, and extends on the fourth and fifth intervals, the second one, a bisinuate one below the median one, extends on the third, second, and first intervals, and coalesces with the sutural band, the third one reduced to a dot is on the apical part of the third interval ; under side infusate ; legs pale yellow. Length 9–10 mm. ; width 5–6 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban), Mozambique (Pungwe River). It occurs also in Senegambia and Nubia.

GEN. TETRAGONODERUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., iv., 1829, p. 485.

Mentum with a median triangular tooth filling the base, very sharp at the apex, half as long as the lateral lobes ; ligula and paraglossæ of *Cyclosomus* ; labrum short, broader than long, slightly sinuate in the anterior part ; antennæ filiform ; prothorax broader than long, wider at the apex than at the base, moderately plane, with the outer sides rounded ; elytra elongate or elongato-ovate, plane, truncate diagonally behind ; legs long, the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated, and with lamellæ underneath, the four joints of the intermediate legs also dilated, although in a lesser degree, and spongy underneath ; claws not pectinate.

Hab. The genus is represented in Africa (Senegal, Gaboon), Madagascar, India, Burmah, Ceylon, and North and South America.

Synopsis of Species.

- Elytra broadly ovate.
 Elytra pale yellow, with three transverse interrupted bronze bands.. .. *insignicollis*
 Elytra elongate.
 Elytra sericeous, with a posterior quadrate yellow patch, the first basal joints of antennæ reddish *biguttatus*.
 The three basal joints of antennæ yellow *sericatus*.
 Elytra not sericeous.
 Elytra with a diagonal humeral yellow band, and a posterior one on each side *scitulus*.
 Elytra without any yellow markings *immaculatus*.

TETRAGONODERUS INSIGNICOLLIS, Chaud.,

Bull. Mosc., 1876, part ii., p. 42.

Head metallic green, smooth; antennæ flavescent, with the three basal joints and also the palpi yellow; prothorax broader than long, with the outer sides straight, plane, metallic green, with the lateral edges yellow, nearly smooth, and with a median longitudinal narrow groove, and a basal impression on each side of that groove; elytra, with the anterior angles acute, and projecting beyond the base of the prothorax, gradually amplified from the shoulder to the median part, gradually narrowed from there to the outer angle, and sub-obliquely truncated from there to the suture, hardly convex, finely striate, with the intervals quite plane, pale yellow, with three, zig-zag shape, interrupted transverse bronze bands, consisting of sub-quadrate isolated patches, on each elytron, and a lighter bronze transverse basal patch reaching as far as the fourth interval on each side; under side more or less deeply infuscated; legs pale yellow. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (? D'Urban, Escourt). Has also been captured at Zanzibar, and is recorded by Gestro from the Galla country.

The rotund shape of the elytra, and that of the prothorax, gives to this species a facies somewhat similar to *Cyclosomus*.

TETRAGONODERUS BIGUTTATUS, Thunb.,

Nov. Insect. Spec., p. 76.

Bronze on the upper side, black underneath; head smooth; antennæ black, with the first joint reddish yellow; prothorax broader in the anterior part than in the basal one, outer sides rounded gradually, subacute at the posterior angle, the base truncated straight, the apical part slightly sinuose, with the anterior angles projecting a little and sharp, plane, with a transverse anterior impression, a

narrow median groove and a basal impression on each side of the groove, the median part of the base striolate; elytra elongate, but a little ampliater in the middle, broader than the prothorax, with the shoulders acute, truncate obliquely behind, plane, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals plane and covered with a very short, silky pubescence, on the fourth interval is a broad, rounded submedian impression, and another past the middle on the third, and in the posterior part on each side a transverse yellow patch extending from the fifth to the eighth interval; legs and tarsi black. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape, Stellenbosch, Worcester).

TETRAGONODERUS SERICATUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., vol. iv., p. 498.

The description of *T. biguttatus* applies almost entirely to this species, the only distinctive characters being that the three basal joints of the antennæ are yellow instead of the first one only; the elytra are also a little more ampliater in the middle, the silky pubescence is denser and more glittering, and the two dorsal round impressions on each side are also broader; the tibiæ are yellowish instead of being black.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Frere), Delagoa Bay (Rikatla), Cape Colony (Uitenhage, Albany).

TETRAGONODERUS SCITULUS, Bohem.,

Vet. Ac. Förh., 1860, p. 13.

T. dispar, Pér., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., 1892, p. 6.

Head and prothorax metallic black, shining; the three basal joints of the antennæ, palpi, and legs reddish; prothorax smooth, one-third broader than long, a little wider in the anterior than in the posterior part; the striolation of the median part of the base very conspicuous; elytra a little broader at the base than the prothorax, with the anterior angles acute, slightly rounded below the shoulders, with the outer sides nearly parallel, the posterior part obliquely truncate, plane, narrowly and deeply striate with the intervals plane, the third one with two punctures, bronze black, shining, without any pubescence, and each one with a subhumeral broad yellow band reaching diagonally from the sixth to the third stria, and a posterior irregularly triangular one of the same colour above the apex, and extending from the third stria to near the outer margin; under side piceous. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

In one example the apex of the subhumeral diagonal band is produced along the fourth interval in the direction of the supra-apical patch.

Hab. Ovampoland (Cunene River).

TETRAGONODERUS IMMACULATUS, Laferté,

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1853, p. 416.

T. immaculatus, Bohem., Res. Freg. Eugen., p. 8, No. 17.*T. simplicissimus*, Gerst., Beitr. z. Ins. Zanz., 1866, p. 17.

Shape of the preceding species, but smaller; colour of the antennæ, head, and prothorax alike; elytra shorter, less elongato-quadrate, owing to their being a little amplified in the outer sides; the striæ are very narrow, the intervals plane, with a faint silky look, and without yellow patches or bands. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.; width 3 mm.

Recorded from the Cape by Boheman and De Chaudoir.

GEN. TILIUS, Chaud.,

Bull. d. Mosc., 1876, part ii., p. 71.

Mentum without any median tooth; ligula and paraglossæ of *Tetragonoderus*; labrum short, sinuate at the apex; prothorax arcuate at the apex, with the sides rounded, the outer angle acute, and the basal part obliquely truncate*; elytra elongato-ovate, very slightly obliquely truncate behind; legs long; the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated and lamellate underneath; those of the intermediate pair not dilated; claws not pectinate.

Hab. The genus is represented in Egypt and Northern Bengal.

TILIUS SUBSERICEUS, Chaud.,

Loc. cit., p. 73.

Greenish bronze, feebly shining on the upper and lower parts; antennæ, palpi, and legs black; head smooth; prothorax very finely aciculated, arcuate in front and laterally, the transverse anterior impression hardly visible, the median groove reaching from base to apex; elytra elongato-ovate, broader than the prothorax at the base, and a little inflated from below the shoulders, plane, very slightly striated, with the intervals plane and covered with a very short, silky pubescence. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

TRIBE ORTHOGONIDES.

Ligula horny; paraglossæ very much wider than the ligula, not longer, and fused with it; mentum without any median tooth; antennæ filiform; prothorax transversal, depressed; elytra elongato-quadrate, plane, subtruncate behind, with the pygidium projecting; legs moderately long; femora thickened; tibiæ with several carinæ; tarsi moderately long, triangular, squamigerous underneath, the fourth joint of the anterior tarsi deeply lobate or hardly incised.

* The shape of the prothorax is more that of *Lionychus* than of *Tetragonoderus* or *Cyclosomus*.

GEN. ORTHOGONIUS, Dej.,

Spec. Col., i., p. 279.

Ligula very narrow, nearly truncate at the tip, with one long seta on each side of it; paraglossæ three times as broad as the ligula, expanding from base to apex, almost fan shape, a little longer than the ligula but fused with it, and having on each outer angle a small fascicle of short hairs; mandibles projecting, incurved at the tip, the right one with a median inner tooth; antennæ moderately long, with the joints a little compressed, and with a very narrow median groove on each side, the three first joints and the basal part of the fourth smooth, the others pubescent; labrum as long as broad, truncate at apex, and with two deep setigerous punctures and a lesser one on each side; prothorax transverse, with the outer margins recurved, the basal one sinuate; elytra elongato-quadrate, depressed, rounded subdiagonally behind; femora thickened; tibiæ with four grooves edged by a duplicate series of short spines; tarsi moderately long, triangular, the basal one narrower than the second, the fourth one either slightly incised or lobate; anterior and tarsi of the male squamigerous and lamellate underneath; claws moderately long, pectinate.

Orthogonius is met with in Senegal, Old Calabar, and Sierra Leone in Africa; also in India, in the Malayan Archipelago (Moluccas, Philippine Islands, Java, Malacca, Poulo-Penang, &c.), in Cochin China, Siam, Birmania, and Ceylon.

Synopsis of Species.

Fourth joint of the anterior tarsi bilobate.

Two punctures on third interval of elytra, intervals moderately plane, apical part of intermediate and posterior tibiæ not thickened; antennæ moderately long *caffer*.

No puncture on third interval; intervals very convex, apical part of intermediate and posterior tibiæ much thickened; antennæ short *brevicornis*.

Fourth joint of the anterior tarsi not bilobate; no punctures on the third interval.

Prothorax nearly as broad as the base of the elytra; intermediate joints of the antennæ twice as long as broad *capucinus*.

Prothorax much narrower than the base of the elytra; intermediate joints of the antennæ one-third longer than broad *æmulus*.

ORTHOGONIUS CAFFER, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., p. 64.

O. modestus, Pér., Trans. S. Afric. Phil. Soc., vol. iv., p. 81.

Piceous, with the palpi, labrum, antennæ, femora, and abdomen reddish brown or very dark brown; head deeply and irregularly punctured; prothorax twice as broad as long, with the anterior and posterior margin very slightly sinuate, the outer sides subpubescent

and broadly depressed all round, with the outer margins recurved, narrowly grooved in the centre, and with three deep depressions in the basal part, one in the middle above the scutellum, and one on each side of the median one; elytra three times as long as the prothorax, elongato-quadrate, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals a little convex and punctulated, the third one with one median and one supra-apical punctures; outer margins with a regular series of punctures reaching from the humeral angle to the suture. Length 13-16 mm.; width 7-8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Rustenburg), Zambezia (Mazoe).

O. modestus, Pér., although differing in points of size and also of sculpture with the type form, must be considered as a slight variety only of the present species.

ORTHOGONIUS BREVICORNIS.

Reddish brown, moderately shining; palpi, antennæ, and legs ferruginous; head coarsely punctured; antennæ very short, reaching no further than the median part of the prothorax, the intermediate joints are almost moniliform, and the apical one elongato-ovate; mandibles long; prothorax one-third broader than long, with the outer sides a little rounded, the base is not much narrower than the apex, the posterior angles are rounded, and the outer margin is not recurved, the whole upper side is very roughly shagreened; elytra parallel, rounded behind but not sinuate, moderately convex, striate, the striæ are narrow, faintly punctate, and the intervals very convex and irregularly punctured; there is no trace of an eighth striæ; the tibiæ are much dilated at apex, the intermediate ones much incurved, and the posterior ones short and not bent. Length 18-19 mm.; width 7-8 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Buluwayo).

ORTHOGONIUS CAPUCINUS, Bohem.,

Insect. Caffr., p. 65.

Reddish brown or piceous, darker on the upper part; head and prothorax of the same shape as the preceding species, but with a less dense and deep punctuation; elytra elongato-quadrate, narrowly punctato-striate, with the intervals convex, and very finely and closely aciculate, always darker than the prothorax, with the suture and outer margins redder than the dorsal background, third interval without any perceptible puncture; posterior tibiæ straight. Length 12-13 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ -6 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

ORTHOGONIUS ÆMULUS.

Brownish black, with the antennæ, the labrum, palpi, pectus, and

legs redder brown; head finely and irregularly plicate, like the prothorax, which is much more narrow than in the two preceding species, imparting at once a distinct look to this species, apart from the difference in the sculpture; the outer margins are also less rounded and the edge more recurved; elytra elongato-quadrate, three and a half as long as the prothorax and nearly twice broader, finely punctato-striate, with the intervals convex, no puncture on the third interval; in this and the preceding species the outer margin is very narrow laterally and hardly punctured, except in the posterior part; abdomen turning to black; hind tibiæ incurved. Length 17 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. British Bechuanaland.

TRIBE GRAPHIPTERIDES.

Ligula narrow, convex, adhering to the paraglossæ, which are very broad, truncate at the apex, one-third longer or nearly as long as the ligula, and surrounding it on the anterior part, the outer angles with three long rigid bristles, the embossed apical part of the ligula also with two long, slender bristles; palpi subfiliform, second joint of the labial palpi with three rigid, inner bristles; mentum broad; mandibles sharp, arcuate at the tip, and with a short basal tooth; head ovate on the anterior part, not narrowed behind, with a ridge above the eyes, which are large and protuding, and have two supra-orbital setæ; joints of antennæ carinated on the inner part, the three first joints glabrous, the others pubescent and more or less compressed and dilated, but never filiform; prothorax more or less cordiform; elytra depressed, truncated more or less obliquely at the apex, with the anal segment projecting, always covered with a very short, thickly set pubescence; tibiæ grooved on the inner side, the anterior ones with two moderately long apical spurs, the outer one stouter and longer in the median and posterior legs; claws not pectinate.

Graphipterides, like their close allies, *Anthiades*, are a very typical feature of the South African Coleopterous fauna. Nothing is known of their life-history. Only once did I find in the immediate neighbourhood of an ant (*Plagiolepis fallax*) a number of *Graphipterus trilineatus* with the elytra quite soft, half imbedded in a round depression under a stone, where they had apparently undergone their metamorphosis.

They are generally met with at the beginning of spring in the south-western districts of the Cape Colony, or at the beginning of